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Gorbachev Demands Ban on Strikes

'Anti-Crisis' Plan Would Also Limit Demonstrations

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev called for a ban on strikes Tuesday as part of an "anti-crisis" plan that takes a tougher posture toward the rebellious Soviet republics.

Mr. Gorbachev, who faces spreading calls that he resign, told leaders of the republics that the danger of economic collapse "with all its consequences" was genuine and required immediate action.

He called for a stiffening of law and order, including a moratorium on demonstrations and rallies during working hours, and demanded that the republics fulfill obligations dictated by the central government.

"Our statehood and federation are endangered," Mr. Gorbachev said in a speech to the Federation Council. "The economy is coming apart. The institutions of power are paralyzed. The very foundations of our lives are endangered."

In a clear allusion to the increasingly strident demands of the republics for greater autonomy, he added, "We must put aside our feuds and prevent the country from sliding into catastrophe."

Mr. Gorbachev said that any republics that refused to fulfill standing state contracts were guilty "of robbery, and we will put an end to this. No explanations will be taken into account."

He said the traditional chain of command, beginning with the central authorities in Moscow, "must be restored." Numerous republics, including the Baltic states, have claimed that contracts and laws that originated in Moscow over the years violate their sovereignty.

Just minutes before Mr. Gorbachev presented the outline of his anti-crisis plan, the republic of Georgia declared its independence, defying the Kremlin's insistence that secession is impossible without years of negotiation. (Page 2.)

Elsewhere, more than 300,000 coal miners continued their strike, which has gone on for five weeks, and workers in Byelorussia and other regions staged walkouts demanding Mr. Gorbachev's resignation.

Mr. Gorbachev did not say how the ban on strikes would be enforced. He said he would submit a more detailed plan to the Supreme Soviet for approval next week. He also called on the republics to approve a new Treaty of Union "as soon as possible."

Six of the 15 republican leaders, including Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, did not attend Tuesday's session of the Federation Council. Mr. Yeltsin's aides said he was on vacation.

In the televised portion of the

See SLIDE, Page 2

Jean-Michel Casiot/Agence France-Presse

A seriously injured Kurdish refugee arriving at Piranshahr, Iran, near the Iraqi border. His face had been burned by gas by Iraqi soldiers.

U.S. and Israel Agree On Mideast Talks, but Not on All the Details

Reuters

David Levy of Israel, left, and James A. Baker 3d in Jerusalem.

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The United States and Israel agreed in principle Tuesday on convening regional peace talks that would be co-sponsored by Washington and Moscow, but they failed to reach any understandings yet on how such an event would be structured and which Palestinians would attend, Israeli and American officials said.

U.S. officials said that during talks between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the Israeli foreign minister, David Levy, the Israelis for the first time firmly indicated a willingness, in principle, to attend some sort of one-time regional conference that would be sponsored by the superpowers and serve as a dramatic opening and impetus for direct talks between Israel and the Arab states and between Israel and the Palestinians.

U.S. officials say they hope that such a one-time regional meeting to open negotiations would simultaneously satisfy Arab demands for international cover for any talks with Israel and Israeli demands for direct talks with the Arabs.

Previously the Israelis have resisted any international conference because, unlike this one-time opening meeting proposed by Mr. Baker, it would have the superpowers and the United Nations permanently at the conference table and dilute the direct nature of negotiations.

U.S. officials made it clear that the Israeli conception of how such a one-time meeting might be structured was still a long way from their own, let alone that of the Palestinians and the Arab states.

Nevertheless, Mr. Levy, who met with Mr. Baker on Tuesday morning, emerged from the talks declaring that all of the "land mines" between the United States and Israel had been "dispersed" and that the two sides had reached an "agreed position" on how such an Arab-Israeli peace conference might be organized. Now, Mr. Levy said, it remained for the Arabs and the Palestinians "to hitch themselves to this large enterprise."

Mr. Baker travels to Cairo on Wednesday to meet with Egyptian and Saudi officials and then to Syria on Thursday, and he will be trying to elicit their reaction to the regional meeting proposal and assess their conditions for attending.

Israeli officials said that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was still determined not to make any real concessions on substance, let alone territory, that could break up his fragile government, but that he intended to ensure that Israel was not blamed for any breakdown in the peace process.

Mr. Baker was clearly uncomfortable at seemingly being maneuvered by Mr. Levy into suggesting that Israel and Washington had reached a full understanding and that now all that remained was to get the Arabs on board.

With Mr. Levy standing by his side, he said bluntly: "I would hope that there is not any rush to judgment by journalists with respect to the fact that something has been completely agreed to, because that is not the case. There are still many, many, many, many questions. There are many details that have to be addressed and looked at and ironed out."

Besides discussing the idea with Mr. Levy and Mr. Shamir, Mr. Baker also met again with a group of Palestinians from the occupied territories led by Faisal Husseini and approved by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis.

According to Israeli and American officials, if there is to be a regional conference followed by direct talks, several major issues remain to be settled.

First is the question of how the conference will be structured. The

See MIDEAST, Page 6

Iraq Denounces EC Call for Kurdish Haven as a Conspiracy

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Iraq rejected Tuesday the European Community's proposal for creating a haven for Kurdish refugees fleeing Iraq as a conspiracy.

"The proposal to set up a zone under United Nations supervision inside Iraq to deal with the so-called refugee problem is a suspicious proposal that Iraq categorically rejects and will resist with all means," Prime Minister Saadoun Hammadi was quoted as saying by the official Iraqi press agency, INA, in Baghdad.

"Creating and inflating this problem is deliberate and is part of the chain of plots against Iraq's sovereignty," said Mr. Hammadi, who was appointed prime minister last month. It was the first formal reaction by Iraq to the British proposal, which was made Monday to the European Community.

The Gulf

Surging water threatens the future of Kuwait's oil reserves.

American troops are beginning a phased withdrawal from Iraq.

Articles on Page 6

The Iraqi rejection took place as it became obvious that the emergency plan by several Western countries to drop food and other supplies from planes to the hundreds of thousands of fleeing Kurds appeared to be failing because of bad weather and other logistical problems.

Massoud Barazani, a leader of the Kurdish rebels who are fighting the Baghdad government in northern Iraq, described the EC plan as a great humanitarian gesture and "a big step forward."

But Mr. Barazani did not retract his statement of a few days ago that a temporary haven is not a solution to the Kurdish problem. He asserted that the persecution of Kurds by Iraq was the policy of the government of President Saddam Hussein and would only end if Mr. Hussein's government was brought down.

Britain dismissed the Iraqi reply as meaningless. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office noted that the Iraqi rejection "says everything about their contempt for human life."

Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's former chief delegate to the United Nations, went further, raising the specter of renewed use of military force against Iraq to establish the Kurdish sanctuary. "The Security Council would have to authorize the enforcement in the same way it authorized the use of force to drive out Saddam out of Kuwait," Sir Anthony said on British radio.

Both President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany said Tuesday that international sanctions against Iraq should be maintained until it agreed to end its armed attacks on Kurds and Kurdish villages and towns in the northern part of the country.

The EC proposal and the Iraqi rejection are likely to put matters back in the hands of the United Nations, according to several diplomats here. They said a consensus was forming to force Iraq to accept the proposal through the UN mechanism that has effectively secured the liberation of Kuwait and imposed a temporary cease-fire with Iraq after its defeat in the Gulf war.

Reinforcing the possibility of resorting to force again to oblige Iraq to accept the proposal, the British Foreign Office minister, Douglas Hogg, said in a radio interview that the Iraqi objections could be reversed if the plan gained support from the United Nations, which plans to discuss it Tuesday.

The United Nations has said that about a million Kurds have already taken refuge in Turkey or Iran over the last few days.

The Turkish president, Turgut Ozal, who was the first to voice the idea of a temporary haven for flee-

See KURDS, Page 6

NEWS ANALYSIS

EC Reasserts Its Role as West Gropes for Kurdish Solution

Major Moves to Bring U.K. Back Onto European Stage

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — After Europe's disarray over the Gulf war, the proposal by Prime Minister John Major of Britain to provide a haven for the Kurds has given the European Community a chance to show that it is back in business.

Leaders of the 12 EC nations, by swiftly reaching agreement at a special meeting here Monday on a plan to present to the United Nations, reasserted a significant global role for Europe.

"Nothing succeeds like success," a British diplomat said Tuesday. "This is good for Europe and it's good for John Major, too."

Europe's bold diplomatic offensive, of course, may still fail to rescue the Kurdish refugees in northern Iraq. It must first run the gantlet past China and the Soviet Union, which each hold a veto at the UN Security Council.

And Iraq has rejected the plan as unwarranted interference in its domestic affairs. That raises questions about just how far the West is prepared to go militarily to enforce such a UN haven if President Saddam Hussein of Iraq continues to resist.

But whatever the outcome, Mr. Major clearly demonstrated that he intends to make good on his promise last month in Bonn to return Britain as an active player in European affairs after years of naysaying and standoffishness by Margaret Thatcher, the former prime minister.

"If we in the Community, together with the United States, give a lead, I believe others can be persuaded to follow," Mr. Major said. "Even if they do not, the scale of the human tragedy is too great for us to be deterred from trying."

Even the French were impressed by the British performance. It is true that French officials, apparently annoyed at being upstaged by Mr. Major after they had taken the diplomatic lead on Kurdish relief,

See EUROPE, Page 6

Despite Hopes, Refugee Plan Raises Many Questions

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A proposal for a United Nations-sponsored haven for Kurds in Iraq has, for the moment, raised sweeping questions — with few precise answers.

The questions include: How big a zone? Militarily protected or not? Humanitarian operation or glimmer of recognition of Kurdish self-determination? Precedent for international intervention elsewhere on behalf of persecuted minorities?

Hints of answers came Tuesday from Western officials who stressed that the special circumstances of Iraq's massive repression of the Kurds had created a unique public relations problem, but not a turning point in world politics.

Enough international aid and pressure on Baghdad will solve the Kurds' plight, they indicated, before Western governments commit themselves to a new issue on the Middle East agenda.

At the same time, coalition governments that defeated Iraq also are hoping to organize efforts on behalf of the Kurds in ways that will serve the wider purpose of stepping up pressure on Baghdad — and specifically the Iraqi military — to dump the regime of President Saddam Hussein.

By threatening to provide some form of UN custody for the Kurds, who are the majority in Iraq's oil-rich north, the coalition governments are trying to signal to the Iraqi military establishment that they must overthrow Mr. Hussein soon or risk seeing separatism grow, Western officials said.

They acknowledged, however, that these hopes are partly a rationalization of a policy that is still coalescing in reaction to Iraq's brutal repression and its repercussions in the region and on Western public opinion.

The idea of establishing a buffer zone for Kurds originated with Turkey, whose government is trying

See HAVEN, Page 6

Kiosk

A 2d Pulitzer For Hoagland

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Jim Hoagland, associate editor of The Washington Post, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for commentary on Tuesday, and correspondents for The Post and The New York Times were jointly awarded the Pulitzer Prize for international reporting. A Times science writer, Natalie Angier, 33, also was awarded a Pulitzer for beat reporting.

For foreign reporting, Caryle Murphy of The Post was cited for articles filed from Kuwait while in hiding, and Serge Schmemann of The Times for articles on German unification.

The fiction prize went to John Updike for "Rabbit at Rest" and the drama prize to Neil Simon for "Lost in Yonkers."

Article, Page 2

U.S. Stocks Hit By Rate Fears

NEW YORK — Stocks plunged on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday as the Federal Reserve signaled that it was keeping interest rates high.

Computerized stock-sales programs near the close of trading pushed the Dow Jones industrial average down 45.54 points, to 2,873.02. (Page 22.)

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,873.02	DM	1.667
Down 45.54	Pound	1.7935
	Yen	134.85
	FF	5.641

Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

A railroad engineer aiding a Soviet officer, right, in Borne-Sulinowo, Poland, as the Red Army started its pullout. Page 2.

General News

Britain affirmed that Hong Kong will get a new airport. Page 5.

Need a condominium? See Mr. Trump at the Plaza. Page 3.

Sports

Bill Shoemaker, the winningest jockey in thoroughbred racing history, was partially paralyzed and in critical condition after breaking his neck in an auto accident in California. Page 27.

Business/Finance

N.Y. stocks plunged as the Federal Reserve kept a tight rein on credit. Page 22.

Germany raised a key interest rate. Page 21.

Special Report

The strains of reunification are taking a toll on the German economy. Pages 11-19.

Crossword Page 28.

Li Defends China's Use of Force Against Dissent

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng gave a vigorous defense Tuesday of the violent crackdown on the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement and suggested that the government was ready to use similar methods to crush future protests.

Asked at a press conference if he would pledge to use only peaceful means to resolve any anti-government demonstrations in Beijing, Tibet or other locations, Mr. Li said that in general it was best to solve disputes peacefully.

But he added that the government was ready to use "resolute measures" — he later used the same phrase to describe the 1989 crackdown, in which tanks and machine guns were used to kill hundreds of protesters — if the disputes intensified and violated the criminal law.

In China, virtually any anti-government protest is against the law, and so Mr. Li's response seemed to indicate the leadership's determination to use whatever force necessary to quash resistance.

Mr. Li was speaking at a press conference to mark the end of the 1991 session of the National People's Congress, China's parliament.

In response to rumors that he might be forced to step down, Mr. Li volunteered his view that he would remain as prime minister through the end of his present term two years from now. And he said that the Chinese Communist Party's 14th Party Congress, the most likely opportunity for a shuffle in the leadership, would not be moved up from its regularly scheduled meeting next year.

In general, the Chinese government has recently tried to put the 1989 crackdown behind it. But Mr. Li, midway through the press conference and not in direct answer to any question, said that the crackdown was necessary to suppress rioting that he said threatened the country's future.

"Any unbiased person who pays attention to the facts can agree with us that if the government and Communist Party had not at that critical moment taken those resolute measures, that is, had not been forced to take such resolute measures, then China today would not enjoy its present stability and prosperity," Mr. Li said.

"If we had not taken the measures that we were forced to take, China today might be bogged down in economic decline as well as political instability, no less severe than has happened to some countries that once practiced socialism," he added. "That is something that

See CHINA, Page 2

There's Joy in Munnsville: Prosecution Struck Out

By Elizabeth Kolbert
New York Times Service

MUNNSVILLE, New York — On the warm June day when Adelbert Ward was arrested, Munnsville reluctantly lost its faith in the system. Now it has it back.

Just before midnight Friday, Mr. Ward, 60, a shy, illiterate farmer with grimy clothes and a great white beard, was acquitted of charges that he murdered his brother. When the verdict was read aloud, the dozens of friends and supporters who had packed the courthouse cried and clapped and pronounced themselves proud, after all, to be Americans.

"The system does work," said Dorothy Young, one of Ward's many supporters, in a tone of relief. "It just needs a little push."

Mr. Ward's case has preoccupied Munnsville, population 499, ever since the state police charged him with suffocating his older brother, William, and produced a long signed confession to that effect.

His neighbors, who knew Mr. Ward as a man of limited understanding but unusual kindness, did not pause for a moment to suspect that the confession was valid. Instead, they turned their suspicions on the state police.

"I think to this day anybody could get Delbert to sign anything," said Emilie Stilwell, who helped raise more than $9,000 for Mr. Ward's defense.

To refute the local coroner, who testified that pinprick-sized hemorrhages in the dead man's windpipe indicated suffocation, Mr. Ward's supporters flew in a coroner from Pittsburgh, who said William Ward had died of congestive heart failure. To rebut the account of the police, they hired a private detective from Syracuse. After three weeks of conflicting testimony, jurors deliberated nine hours before declaring Mr. Ward not guilty.

The residents of Munnsville, a dairy farming town southeast of Syracuse, are hard pressed to recall the last time there was a murder trial in the area, and some suggest that the police pursued Mr. Ward out of sheer frustration with the low crime rate.

The police have refused to respond to such suggestions, as has the Madison County district attorney, Donald Cerio, who prosecuted the case.

Many residents say they are proud of the way Munnsville rallied around one of its most unsophisticated residents, and they are glad for the image of rural camaraderie the town has projected. But they worry that life for the "Ward boys," as Adelbert and his two surviving brothers are known, will never be the same as a result of all the publicity.

"Things have changed forever," said Mrs. Young's husband, Charles, the town supervisor.

Before Mr. Ward's arrest, the Ward brothers lived in a ramshackle cabin high in the hills above town. They had no indoor toilet, and no phone, and their only contact with the world beyond their farm was an occasional foray into town on their tractor.

The Ward brothers still live in the same cabin, reminiscent of a Depression-era photo of the Dust Bowl. But now they have an indoor toilet, and there is even talk of getting a phone.

"Then if you want to call someone, you don't have to run clear over to the neighbors," Mr. Ward said Monday in support of the idea.

Once leery of company, Mr. Ward and his brothers, Roscoe, 71, and Lyman, 69, these days seem to thrive on it. "At first, I didn't think too much of it," Mr. Ward said of all the attention his case attracted. "Then it got so I didn't mind."

On Sunday, the Wards counted more than 100 cars making the climb to their house.

At Mr. Ward's urging, Munnsville is holding a potluck supper this weekend to celebrate his acquittal. Mr. Ward began planning for the party even before the verdict had been announced.

On Friday, the day the case went to the jury, Harry Thurston picked Mr. Ward up at his farm, just as he had every day during the trial, and drove him to the courthouse. On the way, he asked Mr. Ward how he had slept.

"Good," Mr. Ward responded.

Soviet Withdrawal From Poland Starts With 60 Soldiers

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Soviet Union began withdrawing its 50,000 troops from Poland on Tuesday, and its commander declared that Moscow alone would set the timetable for completing the process.

The presence of Soviet troops on Polish soil has been an irritant for two generations. Stationed here after the Red Army liberated Poland from Nazi control in World War II, the troops were a constant reminder that communism was imposed and maintained in Poland by threat of force.

The Soviets marked the departure of the first 60 soldiers with a brass-band ceremony.

Poles already edgy about Moscow's intentions saw in the unilateral pullout a hint that Soviet military leaders felt free to come and go from Poland as they pleased.

In talks with the Soviet Union, Warsaw first insisted that Moscow remove all its troops by the end of the year. Recently, senior Polish officials have pushed for unspecified acceleration of the plans and have invoked their "sovereignty" in deciding such issues.

But General Viktor Dubinin, commander of the Soviet forces, said Tuesday that his forces would remain here until 1993, when the last of the Soviet soldiers are scheduled to return home from what was formerly East Germany.

"To leave Soviet forces in Germany completely cut off from the territory of the U.S.S.R. is inadmissible," General Dubinin said. "You don't have to be a military man to understand how inadmissible it would be to leave our forces in the center of Europe, totally encircled."

General Dubinin publicly acknowledged for the first time that the Soviet Union had stationed nuclear weapons in Poland. He said they were removed in the first half of 1990, a few months after Poland's Communist Party fell from power.

The Soviet Union has said it will withdraw 10,000 men this year. Negotiations are continuing over the financial terms, and such questions as how much should be paid for environmental damage.

Poland is the only country among the Soviet Union's former East European satellites that has failed to reach an agreement on troop withdrawals.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary signed pacts last year and are scheduled to say goodbye to the last Soviet soldier within a few months.

Lech Walesa, Poland's president, said last month before he left for a trip to the United States that he did not intend to set a firm date for departure of the troops when he meets this month with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union is a power, although this power is under repairs, major repairs," Mr. Walesa said. "This is a nuclear power, and no forces are capable of threatening it, pushing it away or chasing it away. Putting things in such a context is strange. There is no need for them to stay here — it creates bad blood and economic problems."

At Tuesday's ceremony, attended by Polish officials, General Dubinin praised the soldiers, members of a 1,200-man missile brigade, for fulfilling their "internationalist duty."

Reuters

Fire fighters removing a body Tuesday from a Greek tourist bus that caught fire in Istanbul. At least 36 people were killed in the blaze.

36 Die in Istanbul in Blaze on Greek Tourist Bus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISTANBUL, Turkey — A double-decker bus carrying Greek tourists caught fire Tuesday in front of a hotel, and the police said at least 36 people inside were killed.

A travel agent and a witness said a man poured a flammable liquid inside the bus and set it ablaze.

Sixty-five tourists were on the double-decker bus when it blew up and overturned outside the Hamdyie Hotel in the city's central Bezayit district.

Turkish police said they were not ruling out sabotage and took two witnesses into custody.

Firemen said the blast occurred as the bus was about to drive off and that possibly a gas bottle exploded in the kitchen section. Thirty-six people, including five adolescents, died and 13 were taken to hospitals with severe burns.

The bus was to take the tourists, who were on Easter vacation, on a sightseeing trip around Istanbul.

Thousands of Greek Orthodox believers travel to Istanbul to celebrate Easter, April 7 on their church calendar.

If it turned out that a Turk set the bus on fire, the incident could increase tensions between Turkey and Greece.

Foreign Minister Andonis Samaras of Greece asked his Turkish counterpart, Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, for an investigation into the fire, a spokesman said in Athens. He said Greece expressed "its deepest sorrow" over the blaze.

One of the tourists, Tassos Iordanides, told The Associated Press that he saw some liquid dripping down the stairs of the bus's upper deck. "I got up and looked up the stairs and saw this man pouring something from a bottle. And then he struck a match. Suddenly the whole place was engulfed in flames and thick smoke."

He said he called out for the doors to be opened, and they were.

(AP, AFP)

Soviet Georgia Formally Declares Independence

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Georgia on Tuesday became the first non-Baltic republic to proclaim its formal independence from the Soviet Union, in a new challenge to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The declaration of independence, which was adopted unanimously by the nationalist-dominated Georgian parliament, was greeted by scenes of rejoicing in the streets of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. It followed a referendum last month in which an overwhelming majority of Georgia's 5.4 million population voted in favor of secession from the Soviet Union.

The Georgian declaration of independence is unlikely to have great practical significance in the short term, since the mountainous republic is dependent on the Soviet Union for virtually all its strategic raw materials and most of its industrial goods.

The Kremlin has already declared all such independence declarations void and insisted that any republic that wants to leave the union fulfill the terms of a restrictive law on secession.

More than 100,000 Soviet troops are stationed in Georgia, which was made part of the Russian empire in the early 19th century but enjoyed a brief period of independence after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The Red Army invaded Georgia in February 1921, putting an end to the Social Democratic Republic of Georgia that had declared its independence on May 26, 1918.

The new independence declaration comes against the background of a bitter quarrel between the Kremlin and Tbilisi over how to deal with a violent ethnic dispute involving Georgia's small Ossetian minority.

Last week, the Soviet parliament called on Mr. Gorbachev to impose a state of emergency in the Georgian territory of South Ossetia to put an end to clashes that have claimed the lives of more than 50 people this year.

Mr. Gorbachev has refrained from declaring a formal state of emergency in the region, apparently for fear of provoking a showdown with the Georgian president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, who has said that such a step would amount to a "declaration of war."

But Georgian officials say that the contingent of Soviet Interior Ministry troops in the South Ossetian capital, Tskhinvali, has been significantly strengthened over the last few days.

The independence declaration Tuesday stated that the territory of Georgia, a small republic sandwiched between southern Russia and Armenia in the shadow of the Caucasus mountains, was single and indivisible. Late last year, the Georgian parliament formally declared an end to the autonomy of South Ossetia after the Ossetian assembly voted to remain part of the Soviet Union.

The date chosen by the Georgian parliament for the formal restoration of independence was symbolic. Exactly two years ago, on April 9, 1989, Soviet troops killed 20 Georgian civilians during the violent dispersal of a demonstration for democracy on the steps of the Georgian parliament.

The incident marked a psychological watershed in Georgia, persuading many ordinary Georgians that they would be better off outside the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, whose nationalist Round Table Alliance defeated the Communist Party in elections late last year, had earlier called for a leisurely "transition period" before the independence declaration. He apparently changed tactics because of the dispute with Moscow over South Ossetia and the strong backing for independence in last month's referendum.

The three Baltic republics, which proclaimed the restoration of their prewar independence last year, are now bogged down in negotiations with the Kremlin over political and economic disputes.

Lithuanian officials said Tuesday that Soviet troops had occupied another building in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, the first such incident in several weeks.

The Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, described the takeover of the building as "the start of a new escalation of provocative actions against Lithuania." At least 16 Lithuanians have been killed as a result of Soviet Army actions this year.

Redux for Updike: Pulitzer in the 'Rabbit' Quartet

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The 1991 Pulitzer Prize for fiction was awarded Tuesday to John Updike for "Rabbit at Rest," the second in his quartet of novels to win the coveted award.

Neil Simon, America's best-known living playwright, won the drama prize, his first, for his latest work, "Lost in Yonkers."

In journalism, The Washington Post and The New York Times each won two awards.

The prizes, the most prestigious awards in journalism and the arts in the United States, are presented annually by Columbia University. The winners in each category are awarded $3,000.

Jim Hoagland, associate editor of The Washington Post, was awarded the 1991 Pulitzer Prize for commentary, and correspondents for The Post and The New York Times were jointly awarded the Pulitzer for international reporting.

A Times science writer, Natalie Angier, 33, also was awarded a Pulitzer for beat reporting.

Cited by the Pulitzer board for foreign reporting were Caryle Murphy, 44, of The Post for articles filed while in hiding from occupied Kuwait, and Serge Schmemann, 46, of The Times for articles on German unification.

Mr. Hoagland, 51, won for his commentary on events leading to the Gulf war and on problems besetting President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. He won his first Pulitzer in 1971 for international reporting on South Africa.

Ms. Murphy said she was "overwhelmed" by winning what she termed "the mother of all prizes."

Michael Getler, assistant managing editor of The Post, said that Ms. Murphy's prize recognized her courage as well as her reporting. She was the only U.S. reporter in Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion.

The Times has won 63 Pulitzers, more than any other news organization. The Post has won 23. The two newspapers each own part of the International Herald Tribune.

The "gold medal" award for public service went to The Des Moines Register in Iowa for articles about a rape victim who publicly identified herself and discussed the effect of the ordeal on her life. The series by Jane Schorer resulted in debate about the traditional media practice of not identifying rape victims.

The prize for spot news reporting went to the staff of The Miami Herald for articles about a local cult leader and his followers' links to several killings.

Mr. Updike also won the 1982 Pulitzer for "Rabbit is Rich," the third installment in his four-book series about Harry "Rabbit" Angstrom. In the fourth book, Angstrom faces his death.

For Mr. Simon, the Pulitzer was his first in a Broadway career that began 30 years ago with "Come Blow Your Horn" and has included such hits as "Barefoot in the Park," "The Odd Couple," "The Sunshine Boys" and "Brighton Beach Memoirs."

His "Lost in Yonkers," which he called "a special play," concerns a matriarch and the effect she has on her children and grandchildren.

The other 1991 Pulitzer awards included:

General nonfiction: "The Ants" by Bert Holldobler and Edward O. Wilson.

Biography: "Jackson Pollock: An American Saga," by Steven Naifeh and Gregory White Smith.

History: "A Midwife's Tale: The Life of Martha Ballard, Based on Her Diary 1785-1812," by Laurel Thatcher Ulrich.

Music: "Symphony," by Shulamit Ran.

Poetry: "Near Changes" by Mona Van Duyn.

Investigative reporting: Joseph T. Hallinan and Susan M. Headden of the Indianapolis Star for a series on medical malpractice.

National reporting: Marjie Lundstrom and Rochelle Sharpe of Gannett News Service, for an article that disclosed that hundreds of child abuse-related deaths are undetected each year because of errors by medical examiners.

Explanatory journalism: Susan C. Faludi of The Wall Street Journal.

Feature writing: Sheryl James of the St. Petersburg (Florida) Times for articles about a mother who abandoned her newborn child.

Feature photography: William Snyder of The Dallas Morning News for pictures of ill and orphaned children living in subhuman conditions in Romanian orphanages.

Spot news photography: Greg Marinovich of The Associated Press for pictures showing supporters of African National Congress in South Africa killing a man they believed was a Zulu spy.

Criticism: David Shaw of The Los Angeles Times for his critiques of the way the media reported the McMartin Preschool child molestation case.

Editorial cartooning: Jim Borgman of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Editorial writing: Ron Casey, Harold Jackson and Joey Kennedy of The Birmingham News for their editorial campaign analyzing inequities in Alabama's tax system and proposing reforms.

SLIDE: *Gorbachev Plan*

(Continued from page 1)

Federation Council meeting, Mr. Gorbachev seemed stern, even desperate at times.

The economic situation continues to deteriorate at an accelerating pace. National income, the Soviet equivalent of gross national product, has dropped 12 percent in the first quarter of 1991 and all forecasts point toward further disintegration of the economy on every level.

"The consumer market is disorganized, the financial system is imbalanced, purchasing power of the ruble is diminishing," Tass said in its report on the anti-crisis plan. "Instead of normal economic deals, there are barter deals. A once united economic entity is being split up."

The current political pressure on Mr. Gorbachev is enormous. He faces intense opposition on all sides, not only from the miners and other striking workers, but perhaps more importantly from the conservative Soyuz faction in the parliament.

Members of the Soyuz leadership, who held a two-hour meeting with Mr. Gorbachev on Monday, are organizing a petition of legislators to call an emergency session of the Congress of Peoples Deputies, the full legislature.

At such a session, Soyuz members said, they would demand that Mr. Gorbachev give "an accounting" of the current crisis and possibly face a vote of no-confidence. Soyuz would need the signatures of 450 of the 2,250 deputies to call an emergency session. A no-confidence measure requires a two-thirds majority vote.

At a closed meeting last weekend, Mr. Gorbachev told regional Communist Party secretaries that he would resign his posts as party leader and president if forced to, but that he had no intention of stepping down from just one post.

"Gorbachev is an isolated politician," said Anatoli Denisov, a member of the Supreme Soviet with close connections to the president. "He occupies a center that hardly exists. You can count the centrists in this country on one hand."

CHINA: *Defense of Force*

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese people would not like to see, so from a historical perspective I think that the resolute measures taken by the government will increasingly be proven correct."

While a pardon or clemency order could theoretically reduce the sentences of the dissidents who have been imprisoned in connection with the democracy movement, Mr. Li dismissed questions about clemency.

Mr. Li laughed when a foreigner asked about a poem, containing a call for his dismissal, published in the overseas edition of the People's Daily last month.

The poem, which has caused a stir in Beijing and has made copies of that edition of the newspaper a prized possession, was submitted by a Chinese student in the United States. While nominally a simple verse about the poet's yearnings for China, it can be read diagonally to say: Li Peng, step down to placate public outrage.

"It's a small incident and is not worth mentioning," Mr. Li said.

Opposition Party Formed in Seoul

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's leading opposition figure, Kim Dae Jung, presided Tuesday at the formation of a new opposition party, promising to put an end to "militaristic politics."

The party, tentatively named the New Democratic Union, merges Mr. Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy, the country's main parliamentary opposition party, and the newly formed Party for New Democratic Alliance.

"I believe that we laid a definite foundation for a unified opposition party, which expects to take over the government," Mr. Kim said at an inaugural ceremony in Seoul. He urged other opposition parties to fight together to put a stop "to the generations of military culture" that have ruled South Korea and "which still control the current regime."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Race Classifications Will Be Repealed Under Draft of Law in South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — The South African government published a draft law on Tuesday to end race classification, the basis of the apartheid system dividing ruling whites from the voteless black majority.

The proposal is certain to be accepted by Parliament, which is dominated by the National Party of President Frederik W. de Klerk, and would carry out the last of several sweeping changes announced by Mr. de Klerk on Feb. 1. The draf proposes the repeal of 10 laws that enforce race classification at birth and amendments to four other laws to remove sections concerning racial definitions.

The Population Registration Act allocates everybody to one of 10 racial categories and has been used to split families, with parents and children forced to live in different areas.

The repeal bill adds, however, that while children born after its passage through Parliament will not be classified by race, the government may continue on the basis of existing racial divisions. A government official said this section meant that segregated education and whites-only elections could continue until a new constitution is agreed to and carried out.

Chief Gates Reinstated in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Chief Daryl F. Gates has resumed command of the Los Angeles Police Department four days after he was suspended by the Los Angeles Police Commission.

But the judge who lifted the suspension Monday also scheduled a hearing on the matter for April 25, helping assure that control of the department will remain a divisive political issue.

Mr. Gates had asked the judge to reinstate him, saying the commission acted illegally in suspending him pending an investigation of a police beating of a motorist. In placing Mr. Gates on a 60-day paid leave Thursday, members of the Police Commission said they were simply trying to defuse the situation while conducting their own investigation into police practices following the March 3 beating of Rodney G. King, a black man who had been stopped for speeding.

Walesa Presses Paris for Debt Relief

PARIS (AFP) — President Lech Walesa of Poland, seeking relief for his country's debts, arrived here Tuesday for a two-day state visit during which he is to sign Poland's first cooperation treaty with a Western nation.

Mr. Walesa and his wife, Danuta, were greeted at Orly airport outside Paris by President François Mitterrand, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Walesa were to sign the wide-ranging cooperation treaty after a first round of talks at the Elysee Palace.

In a series of interviews with French news organizations before his trip, Mr. Walesa accused the West of foot-dragging on aid to Poland. Mr. Mitterrand on Sunday pledged to forgive an additional 10 percent of Poland's $5.2 billion debt to France, in addition to the 50 percent cut already agreed to by the Paris Club of creditor nations last month. But Mr. Walesa has said that he was hoping for 80 percent to be written off.

Gorbachev and Roh to Meet April 19

MOSCOW (UPI) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will meet briefly with President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea at the conclusion of his trip to Japan this month, a spokesman said Tuesday.

The April 19 on the island of Keisho-nando will be the first visit by a Soviet leader to South Korean soil. Mr. Roh visited Moscow last December to cement closer relations with the Soviet Union, including the official establishment of diplomatic ties.

Hungary Tries Former Security Chief

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Hungarian security police spied on opposition politicians and their own political masters for months after the last Communist government committed the country to democratic change, a military tribunal heard Tuesday.

The extent of the surveillance was outlined by the prosecution at the start of the trial of former Deputy Interior Minister Ferenc Pallagi, who headed the service. General Pallagi, who is retired and on a state pension, denied charges that had he abused his authority.

His deputy, General Jozsef Horvath, said he would also plead not guilty when he responds to similar accusations on Wednesday.

Jakarta Editor Jailed for Blasphemy

JAKARTA (Reuter) — The editor of Indonesia's formerly best-selling weekly has been jailed for five years for blasphemy against Islam.

Arswendo Atmowiloto, 42, was charged after publishing an opinion poll in October rating pop singers, politicians and himself as being more popular than the prophet Mohammed. Five years is the maximum punishment for blasphemy under Indonesian law.

The tabloid Monitor was closed by the Information Ministry after Muslims demonstrated nationwide in response to a poll that ranked Mohammed 11th in popularity, behind such figures as President Suharto and Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein.

Cambodia Civilians Facing Starvation

ODDAR MEANCHEY PROVINCE, Cambodia (AP) — Thousands of civilians who have fled fighting in guerrilla-held northwest Cambodia now face starvation, according to rebel officials, who have assailed the United States for cutting off aid last October.

Chim Siek Lieng, who runs the civilian administration for the non-Communist guerrillas in parts of the Northwest, called the situation a crisis. He said, "Without at least rice and salt, I believe about 20 percent of the people will starve by next month and 70 percent within four months."

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, a guerrilla commander and son of a former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said the guerrillas have received no U.S. aid since January. In October, the U.S. Congress ordered a phaseout of a $13 million covert aid program that helped finance two non-Communist rebel groups.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airways will introduce a daily nonstop flight to London's Heathrow airport beginning April 30. Cathay, which flies daily to London's Gatwick airport, decided to introduce a second route after the lifting of restrictions on new airlines operating at Heathrow. Cathay will continue its daily service to Gatwick. *(Reuters)*

Gasoline station attendants in Spain continued to strike a second day Tuesday, creating long lines and traffic jams in Madrid and Barcelona, union officials said. About 27,000 employees at more than 3,700 stations were seeking higher pay. *(AP)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
Amsterdam	13	55	6	43	sh
Athens	18	64	10	50	s
Barcelona	16	61	8	46	s
Belgrade	16	61	7	45	s
Berlin	9	48	5	41	sh
Brussels	14	57	7	45	sh
Budapest	15	59	7	45	s
Copenhagen	9	48	7	45	r
Costa Del Sol	18	64	11	52	s
Dublin	14	57	5	41	sh
Edinburgh	12	54	5	41	sh
Faro	19	66	10	50	s
Florence	22	72	11	52	s
Frankfurt	14	57	7	45	sh
Geneva	14	57	7	45	sh
Helsinki	7	45	1	34	sh
Las Palmas	23	73	16	61	s
Lisbon	19	66	12	54	s
London	14	57	6	43	sh
Luxembourg	11	52	7	45	sh
Madrid	17	63	5	41	s
Milan	17	63	8	46	s
Moscow	14	57	5	41	sh
Munich	12	54	4	39	sh
Nice	19	66	12	54	s
Oslo	4	39	0	32	sn
Paris	16	61	8	46	sh
Prague	16	61	4	39	s
Reykjavik	0	32	-3	27	sn
Rome	19	66	11	52	s
Stockholm	10	50	3	37	sh
Strasbourg	15	59	6	43	sh
Venice	18	64	9	48	s
Vienna	12	54	6	43	s
Warsaw	12	54	3	37	sh
Zurich	14	57	6	43	sh
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	22	72	14	57	cl
Istanbul	9	48	7	45	r
Manama	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	35	95	21	70	s
Tel Aviv	27	81	17	63	s
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	24	75	16	61	sh

ASIA	HIGH °C	HIGH °F	LOW °C	LOW °F	
Bangkok	37	99	27	81	t
Beijing	17	63	10	50	r
Hong Kong	23	73	21	70	r
Manila	35	95	23	73	s
New Delhi	37	99	23	73	s
Seoul	24	75	9	48	s
Shanghai	21	70	12	54	r
Singapore	33	91	25	77	t
Taipei	28	82	20	68	t
Tokyo	25	77	18	64	s
AFRICA					
Algiers	29	84	8	46	s
Cape Town	29	84	16	61	s
Casablanca	19	66	13	55	s
Harare	17	63	9	48	s
Lagos	31	88	23	73	t
Nairobi	22	72	14	57	t
Tunis	18	64	8	46	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	20	68	14	57	c
Lima	25	77	20	68	c
Mexico City	24	75	10	50	s
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	24	75	t
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	4	39	-3	27	sn
Atlanta	28	82	18	64	t
Boston	20	68	8	46	s
Chicago	15	59	1	34	r
Denver	12	54	-1	30	sn
Detroit	21	70	7	45	r
Honolulu	28	82	23	73	pc
Houston	28	82	19	66	t
Los Angeles	23	73	11	52	s
Miami	29	84	21	70	t
Minneapolis	3	37	-2	28	sn
Montreal	11	52	6	43	sh
Nassau	29	84	24	75	t
New York	25	77	16	61	s
Orlando	32	90	19	66	t
San Francisco	20	68	8	46	s
Seattle	12	54	4	39	r
Toronto	16	61	6	43	sh
Washington	25	77	16	61	s

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Stormy today. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 19 — 1 (66 — 34). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 18 — 9 (59 — 48). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 19 — 5 (66 — 41). ROME: Fair. Temp. 21 — 5 (70 — 41). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 18 — 9 (64 — 48). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 20 — 4 (68 — 39). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 36 — 26 (97 — 79). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 24 — 21 (75 — 70). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 23 (90 — 73). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 21 — 9 (70 — 48). SINGAPORE: Rain. Temp. 31 — 24 (88 — 79). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 21 — 13 (70 — 55).

CORRECTION

Due to an error, the film "Recollections of the Yellow House" was attributed to Manoel de Oliveira in an article which appeared in the Portugal advertising section on March 26. "Recollections of a Yellow House," which won a Silver Lion award at the Venice Film Festival in 1989, is by the Portuguese filmmaker João Cesar Monteiro. Mr. Oliveira won a Golden Lion in 1985 for his whole career.

Woman Given Abortion Pill Dies

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's Health Ministry has announced that for the first time a woman has died after treatment for a nonsurgical abortion using the combination of a French abortion pill, RU-486, and a follow-up hormone injection.

The ministry said Monday that the woman, a 31-year-old mother in her 13th pregnancy, died of heart failure shortly after being given an injection of synthetic prostaglandin. A statement by the ministry attributed her death to her reaction to the hormone.

Noting that the woman, from Lens in northern France, was a heavy smoker, it recalled that in April 1990 the ministry recommended against nonsurgical abortions in cases when the women are smokers or have heart problems, diabetes and high cholesterol.

So far, 60,000 abortions, including 20,000 under carefully monitored circumstances, have been carried out in France using RU-486 and the prostaglandin called sulprostone that is sold by the German pharmaceutical company, Schering, under the name Nalador.

The ministry has called a high-level meeting here for Wednesday to study the case. The woman's identity has not been revealed.

Arielle Mouttet, a spokeswoman for Roussel-Uclaf SA, the pharmaceutical company that manufactures RU-486, said the company would recommend that a different kind of prostaglandin be used with the abortion pill in the future.

Ms. Mouttet said the woman died on March 23, an hour after being injected with sulprostone. "She smoked a pack of cigarettes a day, but the autopsy did not show any heart ailment," she noted. "The death was clearly from cardiovascular shock following the Nalador injection."

She said she had knowledge of three other women who had died and four who suffered heart attacks after taking Nalador alone. She added that the Health Ministry's new guidelines were issued when two French women also suffered heart attacks after taking RU-486 with Nalador last year.

Although the debate here has focused on the potential risks posed by the hormone injection, medical experts conceded that the death last month could fuel the debate surrounding RU-486. The use of the abortion pill is strongly opposed by anti-abortion groups and the Roman Catholic Church.

Until now, the abortion pill has been marketed only in France, where in 1988 the government ordered Roussel-Uclaf to sell it despite public protests. But it has also been approved for use in China and is expected to be licensed in Britain later this year.

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Hungary Dismisses Ambassador to U.S.

Power Struggle Blamed as Removal Of Envoy Leaves Embassy in Disarray

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Peter Zwack, a prominent businessman who renounced his U.S. citizenship last year to accept an appointment as Hungary's ambassador to the United States, has been ordered to step down seven months after arriving in Washington.

His dismissal, acknowledged by Hungarian government officials after weeks of rumors in the local press, appears to be part of a power struggle stretching from the Potomac to the Danube.

Details of the dispute are still murky. What is clear is that the embassy is in embarrassing disarray at a time when it must play a key role in gaining U.S. support for Hungary's transition to democracy and capitalism.

The dismissal appears to stem from a rivalry between the ambassador and Eniko Bollobas, his deputy chief of mission.

Some officials in Budapest say that Mr. Zwack — who will remain at his post until a successor is named this summer — is being fired because he lacks the skills and knowledge necessary for Hungary's most sensitive diplomatic post. But others say the problem is not Mr. Zwack but Mrs. Bollobas, who they contend is unsuited for a job requiring tact and discretion.

Mr. Zwack is from a former aristocratic family that for centuries has brewed the country's favorite liqueur, a dark-green, 84-proof concoction called Unicum. When the Communists seized power more than four decades ago, Mr. Zwack, then a teenager, fled Hungary with his parents and Unicum's secret recipe. Leaving behind a false formula for the Communists to find, they went to the United States and reportedly hid one-quarter of the real recipe in safe-deposit boxes at each of four New York banks.

Mr. Zwack, who became a U.S. citizen and married an American, returned to Hungary when the Communists lost their grip on power. He entertained offers to run for parliament, president and other national positions, then lobbied aggressively to become his homeland's first post-Communist ambassador to the United States.

He had to renounce his U.S. citizenship to become a Hungarian again and qualify for the post, which his renown in Hungary and good contacts in the United States helped him secure even though he had no diplomatic experience.

As deputy chief of mission, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky named one of their close political allies, Mrs. Bollobas, a professor of American studies who also had no diplomatic experience.

Mr. Zwack refused to talk at length about his firing but said in a telephone interview that it stemmed from a conflict with Mrs. Bollobas, who he said was envious of him and his second wife, Anne.

In their seven months in Washington, Mr. Zwack and wife broke with the stolid tradition of Hungary's former Communist diplomats. They gave elegant embassy parties and energetically promoted Hungarian culture.

"I didn't imagine that I would be leaving like this," Mr. Zwack said in the interview. "I have my honor, my dignity."

The ambassador said he would ask for a hearing in parliament to "set the record straight" and clear his name.

In a telephone interview, Mrs. Bollobas denied that she was jealous of Mr. Zwack and described their working relationship as "good." She said the ambassador was being fired because, although he was skilled at business and public relations, he was "not an experienced civil servant or an experienced diplomat."

Hungarian newspapers have suggested otherwise. According to some press reports, Mrs. Bollobas polarized the embassy. In one instance, these accounts said, she ostracized an embassy staffer because he had once interpreted for a visiting Communist official. A member of Mr. Antall's inner circle, Mrs. Bollobas is said by these accounts to have used her influence in Budapest to have Mr. Zwack removed, partly in the hope that she could become ambassador.

Hungarian newspapers have also suggested that Mr. Zwack's dismissal could be an effort to free the ambassadorial post for Foreign Minister Jeszenszky, whose reputation suffered from his alleged approval of a recent illegal arms sale to the Yugoslav republic of Croatia.

But the Foreign Ministry has denied that Mr. Jeszenszky wants the Washington job. Government and other sources say that even if this was the initial plan, it could no longer be accomplished because of the controversy generated by Mr. Zwack's dismissal.

The Hungarian opposition, which is virtually devoid of government experience, is likely to portray the Zwack affair as another misstep by Mr. Antall, who has been fending off opposition calls for the resignation of the foreign and interior ministers over the Croatian arms sale.

Whatever else happens, Mr. Zwack seems unlikely to fade away. Asked about his plans after leaving embassy, he said he probably would go into politics.

> **'I didn't imagine that I would be leaving like this. I have my honor, my dignity.'**
> **Peter Zwack, Hungary's ambassador to Washington**

(Psst!) Need a Condominium? See Trump at the Plaza Hotel

By Richard D. Hylton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If Donald Trump's latest plan goes through, most of the rooms at the landmark Plaza Hotel will be converted into condominium units in an effort to win Mr. Trump some badly needed cash.

Mr. Trump and some of his bankers confirmed Monday the existence of the conversion plan, which is subject to the approval of the New York State attorney general's office. The plan has not yet been filed with the attorney general's office, but a filing is expected within 60 days.

Even by New York standards, the prices will be astronomical, as Mr. Trump seeks to reap some extraordinary benefits from the New York landmark he bought for about $390 million three years ago.

If the plan goes through, the Plaza will continue to operate as a hotel, but some of its rooms will no longer be available to the public. Some rooms, though, would continue to be operated as hotel rooms even after they were sold to private buyers.

The least expensive room in the Plaza now rents for $175 a night, and among its standard suites the most expensive is about $1,400 a night.

Mr. Trump and Stephen F. Bollenbach, his chief financial officer, have developed the plan at a time when Mr. Trump, badly short of cash, is facing mounting pressure from his bank lenders to sell assets.

The money from selling the condominiums would be used to pay off the $300 million mortgage on the property, pay down some of Mr. Trump's other debts and provide millions of dollars for him.

Ivana Trump, the developer's former wife, who is now in charge of running the hotel, will soon be removed from that position, a person in the Trump Organization said.

Of the Plaza's 813 rooms, nearly 800 condominium units would be created, some of which would still function as hotel rooms part of the year.

Although the hotel, which faces Central Park in Manhattan, is a landmark, the conversion plan will not require the approval of the city's Landmarks Commission because no structural changes would be made on the building.

Some time ago, Mr. Trump received permission from the commission to build 18 apartments on top of the hotel in space that is now essentially an attic. The developer plans to build large apartments there that would be among the highest-priced condominiums.

In today's residential real estate market, it is unclear whether Mr. Trump will be able to get the high prices he is asking, but real estate executives say the Plaza is a distinctive property in an excellent location.

In addition, the residential market has improved over the last two months, Manhattan brokers say. The improvement, though, has been confined to an increase in the numbers of sales. Prices have not gone up, and brokers doubt that they will in the near term.

The conversion plan calls for the Plaza to be divided into two operations.

The commercial unit would be the hotel, restaurants, retail space, and ballrooms, and would be owned by Mr. Trump; the current hotel rooms would make up the second unit. These rooms would be sold to buyers in their present condition. No additions or joinings of rooms to create larger units would be allowed.

Owners of the units would have use of all hotel services, like maid service and a concierge. The hotel would continue to be run by a Trump company.

The plan calls for the condominium prices to average $1,500 to $1,600 a square foot (about $16,000 to $17,000 a square meter), with the larger hotel suites that overlook Central Park selling for substantially more, Mr. Bollenbach said. Thus the small units, about 500 square feet (45 square meters), would probably sell for about $750,000 and the largest for several million dollars.

"Could you get an absurd number from this property?" asked Barbara Corcoran, head of the Corcoran Group. "I wouldn't say no. Everyone in the world knows the Plaza Hotel, even without the Trump name."

Mrs. Corcoran also pointed out that condominiums might attract rich foreign buyers who face constraints in buying luxury co-operative apartments because getting board approval requires disclosure of financial statements and tax returns and such purchases cannot be made through a company.

Foreigners are generally reluctant to buy such inflexible assets. There are no such restrictions on buying condominiums.

Some brokers wondered whether Mr. Trump could find enough foreign freewheelers to buy so many hotel apartments at such prices.

"I think it's a fantasy," said Clark P. Halstead, managing partner of Halstead Property Co., a New York broker. "I think it's much too high."

The Plaza opened for business Oct. 1, 1907, and from the beginning the 19-story French Renaissance hulk that sits at the southeastern corner of Central Park has been the playhouse of the rich and those families that fancied themselves as American aristocracy.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was the first to sign the register and Jay Gould kept an opulent suite at the hotel along with many of the other super-rich of that era. All manner of luminaries from F. Scott Fitzgerald to Frank Lloyd Wright have populated its rooms since then.

Gary Cameron/Reuters

Kitty Kelley, whose unauthorized biography of Nancy Reagan was released this week, attending a party for the book in Washington.

Publisher of Reagan Book Imposed Hush Clause

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — News organizations that wanted an advance copy of the new book about Nancy Reagan had to sign a contract not to reveal its contents until it was published, the publisher and several of the media groups say.

The document stipulated that in exchange for an advance reading of Kitty Kelley's biography of the former first lady, reporters could not talk or write about the book until Monday.

"Nancy Reagan, the Unauthorized Biography" paints Mrs. Reagan as a scheming, power-hungry woman who had an affair with Frank Sinatra and once tried marijuana. Former President Reagan said the book contained "flagrant and absurd falsehoods" that exceeded "the bounds of decency."

Security surrounding the book's editing and printing was extraordinary, said Jack McKeown, vice president and publisher of Simon & Schuster's trade division. Just five manuscripts were prepared; they were numbered and a log was kept of each copy's exact location, Mr. McKeown said.

The Associated Press, The Washington Post, USA Today, the Los Angeles Times, Newsweek, Women's Wear Daily and "Entertainment Tonight" were asked to sign the embargo agreement so that reports about the book would appear in unison, said a spokeswoman for Simon & Schuster, Judy Hilsinger.

The New York Times and the New York Daily News did not sign the agreement, Ms. Hilsinger said. Both papers published articles about the book on Sunday, enjoying a 24-hour jump on news organizations that did sign.

The two newspapers obtained the book without the help of Simon & Schuster, Ms. Hilsinger said.

She said that most reporters at news organizations signing the contract were sent copies of the book 48 hours before they were to interview Miss Kelley. Ms. Hilsinger, who as the biography's publicist received the book in January, said she was prohibited from telling anyone that she had even read the book and had to keep her copy at home. "Your lips are definitely laminated," she said.

Lab Tests Will Delay Kennedy Rape Inquiry

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

PALM BEACH, Florida — As investigators sifted confusing and contradictory accounts in the case of a reported rape at the Kennedy mansion, the police say that it will be at least a week before tests are completed on blood and hair samples obtained from William Kennedy Smith, the official suspect.

Such tests seemed to be only one factor occupying investigators who are trying to establish the credibility of the suspect and his accuser.

The rape charge was filed March 30 by a woman who named Mr. Smith as her assailant and identified his photograph, the police said. Such identifications often lead to the arrests of rape suspects, but no charges have been filed against Mr. Smith.

The police acknowledged Monday that they were investigating the disappearance of an urn from the Kennedy house the night of the reported attack. Several people familiar with versions of the events that night provided by Kennedy family members said that the 29-year-old woman who made the rape charge had been accused of taking the urn and other valuables, including family photographs.

A lawyer representing Mr. Smith said Monday that the 30-year-old medical student, a nephew of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, had voluntarily agreed to comply with a request from the police to give blood and hair samples but had declined a request to be interviewed by them.

Mr. Kennedy and his son Patrick were interviewed by the police over the weekend. Neither are suspects in the case, the police said, but the woman who reported the rape told the police that the senator and his son were with Mr. Smith when she met him at a nightclub.

A police statement said it would take a week or two to complete the routine analyses of the samples obtained from Mr. Smith. The statement said it will take even more time for tests being conducted to determine the structure of Mr. Smith's DNA genetic material.

DNA tests are relatively rare in criminal investigations. The police offered no explanation of their decision to seek genetic testing.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Northwest Quake Could Be a Big One

A major earthquake has been long predicted for the U.S. Pacific Northwest, and a new study in Science magazine says it could be one of the worst in history. A fault line in the ocean 60 miles (about 100 kilometers) offshore from Seattle, the study suggests, could produce a quake 100 times stronger and lasting 10 times longer than any previously recorded in the area and cause tidal waves 30 to 60 feet (about 9 to 18 meters) high.

The study was done by James Savage and Michael Lisowski of the U.S. Geological Survey. Two of the huge tectonic plates that form the Earth's surface overlap for 750 miles in a line roughly parallel with the coast of Washington and Oregon. The question is whether the two plates have snagged and are locked together.

The study, using laser beams and mirrors to detect changes as small as a quarter of an inch between objects as far as 18 miles apart, indicates that they are. This would would make an eventual series of major quakes or one enormous one inevitable.

An earthquake could come at any time, but the study noted that major earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest occur roughly every 600 years and that the most recent probably struck about 300 years ago.

Short Takes

An outing to a major league baseball game this season will cost a family of four an average of $76.22, according to Team Marketing Report, a Chicago publication that covers the commercial side of sports. The sum includes the price of four tickets, two draft beers, four hot dogs, four soft drinks, two souvenir mesh baseball caps, two game programs and parking.

The University of Maryland says nearly 1,000 spouses left behind when their husbands or wives were transferred from U.S. military bases in Europe to the Middle East have enrolled in its Desert Storm Spouse Scholarship Program. The program pays from 90 percent of tuition for the spouses of lower-ranking service people to 24 percent for those of officers. The U.S. military overseas have been taking the university's correspondence courses since 1949.

When an automatic money-dispensing machine in Binghamton, New York, ate David Morley's bank card, he got it back by tearing the machine open with a crowbar, the police said. Mr. Morley, 23, was arrested and charged with second-degree criminal mischief. The police said the $45,000 machine was virtually destroyed.

Over the years, The New York Times has used an increasing amount of drawings and political cartoons. But it does not have any plans to start running comic strips. "Having gone so many years without comics, it is hard to conceive what kind of comics we would have," said Joseph Lelyveld, managing editor of The Times, who added: "It's something that does get reviewed around here from time to time."

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, grew up in a Jewish neighborhood in the Bronx and has been rumored to speak Yiddish. "I do not speak Yiddish," General Powell said recently. He paused and added, "Well, maybe a 'bissel.' " "Bissel" is Yiddish for "just a little."

Orion Pictures, distributor of the Oscar-winning "Dances With Wolves," is threatening to sue Ivar's, a Seattle seafood restaurant chain, for running a television ad about "dancing with clams." In the ad, an actor resembling Kevin Costner, the "Wolves" hero, cavorts with an actor in a clam suit in a seaside meadow. Meanwhile, bearded Northwesterners watching the dance say in Norwegian with subtitle translations: "He is a newcomer. He has not yet learned our ways, but soon he will eat at Ivar's."

Arthur Higbee

THE ARIANESPACE REPORT

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Arianespace, the world's first commercial space transportation company, has just launched one of two Anik spacecraft for Telesat Canada and will soon orbit the other.

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Ruth Page, 92, the Dancer And Choreographer, Dies

New York Times Service

Ruth Page, 92, a pioneering American ballet dancer and one of the first ballet choreographers to employ American subject matter, died Sunday of respiratory failure at her home in Chicago.

Miss Page, who arranged Rudolf Nureyev's New York debut, was involved in a wide array of activities. She performed with Anna Pavlova's classical ballet company, with Serge Diaghilev's avant-garde Ballets Russes and with German Expressionist dancers.

She appeared in opera houses around the world, danced at the coronation of Emperor Hirohito of Japan in 1928 and gave programs in the Soviet Union in 1930.

Born in Indianapolis, she remained proudly American, making Chicago the base of her activities and refusing to change her name at a time when many Americans adopted exotic stage names.

An eclectic choreographer, Miss Page is known for "Hear Ye, Hear Ye" (1934), a ballet about a murder trial to a commissioned score by Aaron Copland; "An American Pattern" (1937), a feminist protest against conformity; "Billy Sunday" (1948), a ballet derived from a fiery evangelist's sermons; and several ballets based on operas.

■ *Other deaths:*

Nona Balakian, 72, a literary critic, essayist and a former editor on the staff of The New York Times Sunday Book Review, Saturday in New York City apparently of a heart attack. She was co-author, with Charles Simmons, of "The Creative Present" (1969), a collection of essays on American fiction.

Wendell Snow Clough, 76, former managing director of Chrysler Motors, England, and past president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Britain and of the American Club there, of heart failure Friday in London.

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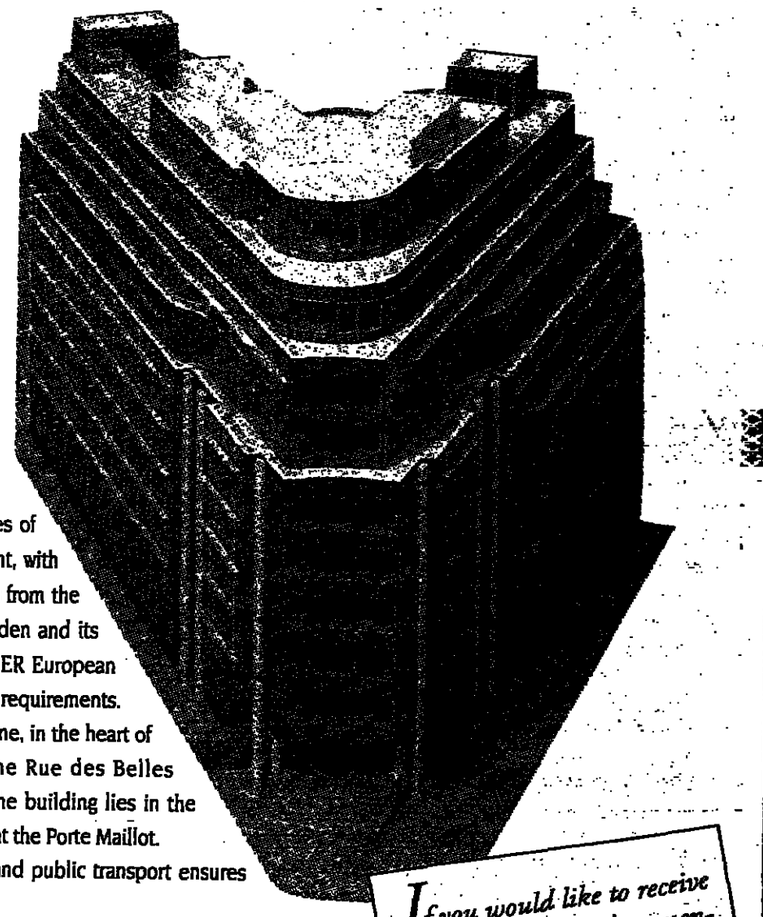

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DEMOCRACY IN ACTION — A legislator in Taiwan, left, trading blows Tuesday with an opposition Democratic Progressive Party colleague in the National Assembly. A debate on moves toward greater democracy turned to chaos, and the furniture flew.

Hong Kong Will Get Airport, U.K. Vows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — A new airport will be built for Hong Kong even without Chinese approval, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain said here Tuesday.

Mr. Hurd reported that Britain and China, in his talks in Beijing, had failed to reach agreement on the $16.3 billion project for a new port and airport. He said that bilateral talks in Beijing would continue "for as long as they are useful."

"The airport is obviously not being scrapped," Mr. Hurd said.

A failure to reach an agreement with China would "not remove the need for a new airport" in Hong Kong, he said, although the project's timetable, under which the first runway would be operational by 1997, would be delayed.

Mr. Hurd was speaking at a press conference as he wound up his visit to China and the British colony, which returns to Chinese control in 1997.

"We'll need a measure of support from China" to calm uneasiness by prospective international investors, he said. "It's a statement of economic fact."

The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, said Tuesday that an agreement with Britain on the airport was possible, perhaps in the near future, but that China was concerned about the cost of the project.

The dispute has threatened the smooth handover of the British colony by stalling talks on practical issues affected by the transition. It also has exposed deep mistrust between Britain and China.

China worries that the airport project will drain Hong Kong's treasury before 1997. Britain fears Beijing wants to assert control over the colony even before the handover and undermine the Hong Kong government.

"The project is very costly, will take a very long time and stretch beyond 1997," Mr. Li said. "So China has the obligation and the responsibility to raise some questions." *(AFP, Reuters)*

Takeshita Aide to Lead Japan's Governing Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Keizo Obuchi, an aide of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, became the head of Japan's governing party Tuesday.

Mr. Obuchi, the chief cabinet secretary in Mr. Takeshita's 1987-89 administration, assumed the powerful post of secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

He succeeds Ichiro Ozawa, who resigned Monday after his party's defeat in an election Sunday for governor of Tokyo.

"I will try my best to preserve the unity of the party," Mr. Obuchi said at a news conference.

His statement reflected the party's wish to mend a split that divided its national headquarters from the local Tokyo chapter during the election for governor.

On Monday, Mr. Ozawa said he felt compelled to resign to take responsibility for the Tokyo debacle in which the party's candidate, Hisatori Isomura, was defeated by a margin of almost 2-to-1 by the 80-year-old incumbent governor, Shunichi Suzuki.

Mr. Suzuki had been a stalwart of the governing party until this year, when Mr. Ozawa orchestrated a campaign to deny him renomination and award it to someone the party deemed more electable. But the attempt to shove Mr. Suzuki aside backfired, generating public sympathy for him.

Mr. Ozawa has also long been considered a rising political star in Japan, and an almost certain future prime minister. He has a formidable independent power base stemming from his prowess last year in garnering hundreds of millions of dollars in campaign funds from Japanese businesses.

Mr. Obuchi was selected according to the rules of factional politics that govern the Liberal Democratic Party. Like Mr. Ozawa, Mr. Obuchi is a deputy leader of Mr. Takeshita's faction, the biggest of five.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who hails from the tiniest of the five, has been backed by the factions of Mr. Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, a former foreign minister. The post of secretary-general is arguably the most powerful position in the Liberal Democratic Party besides the party president, who becomes prime minister because of the party's majority in parliament.

The secretary-general controls the party's coffers and much of its decision-making process.

The resignation of Mr. Ozawa was widely seen as an international embarrassment for Japan, since it discredited the party leader less than a month after he met with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow and President George Bush in Washington as a representative of the government.

Japanese officials had pressed Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev to meet with Mr. Ozawa, despite the fact that he had no government position. Mr. Gorbachev, who is to visit Japan next week, responded by meeting with Mr. Ozawa twice in two days. *(Reuters, NYT)*

Malaysian Gets 1 Day For Targeting Shultz

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — A Malaysian student who tried to throw a Molotov cocktail three years ago at the visiting U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, was sentenced Tuesday to a day in jail and fined 2,000 ringgit ($735).

The police arrested the student, armed with a beer bottle labeled "G. Shultz" and filled with gasoline and sodium chloride, on July 9, 1988, along a road taken by Mr. Shultz's car in Kuala Lumpur. The student, who was not identified, admitted in court he had tried to stage an attack.

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THE GULF: Another revolution in the making and the beginning of an end

Looking West, Iran Tries to Whip Up an Economic Miracle

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — The usually chaotic airport here was deserted last Thursday. The government had just raised international fares purchased in local currency eightfold. In less than a year, the price of postage stamps has tripled. The cost of chicken rose in the bazaar by about 30 percent recently. Prices for most foods have shot up, as have taxes.

The increases are part of the wrenching, far-reaching and potentially destabilizing campaign by President Hashemi Rafsanjani to revive the beleaguered economy.

"This is Rafsanjani's perestroika," a longtime diplomat here said. "Without it, his political glasnost will not work. If he fails, Iran will become an economic basket case."

Mr. Rafsanjani and his team of economic managers say they are committed to what amounts to an economic revolution. Their goal: to transform the highly centralized, heavily subsidized and stagnant system into a vibrant, decentralized, free-market economy.

"The president believes that the Iranian people should run business in this country, that they can do it better than the government," said S. Mohammed Hussein Adeli, governor of the central bank.

Among policy changes under way and being planned, he said, are eliminating all nonessential subsidies, balancing the budget, attracting foreign and domestic investment in productive sectors, and floating the rial so that it reflects its true market value.

But obstacles to these steps are staggering. Iran produces little except oil and petroleum-based products. It imports more than 65 percent of its food. Its birthrate is among the world's highest. And many of the Islamic militants in the state bureaucracy are intent on sabotaging the changes.

A prime example of resistance that the government is encountering can be seen in its effort to bring the currency in line with its market value.

Soon after Mr. Rafsanjani came to power in late 1989, Mr. Adeli said, Iran decided it had to close the gap between its official rate of exchange, at which $1 was worth 70 rials, and the real, or black-market, rate, where $1 bought about 1,350 rials. So last year the government introduced year a more realistic, "competitive" rate of exchange.

In January, it introduced a third, free-market rate, which it applied to dollars spent on tourism, exports, imports of finished goods and private-sector investment.

But the multiplicity of rates has made some lenders unwilling to change money at all. A Western businessman visiting Tehran recently was unable to change a traveler's check at any rate, since clerks at five different banks said they were uncertain what rate to use.

The government lacks real control over rates. So although the free-market rate is supposed to apply to tourism, this decree is studiously ignored, for example, by the Esteghlal Hotel, Tehran's best. The former Hilton — now owned and managed by the Foundation for Veterans and the Oppressed, run by a leading Islamic cleric — insists that all bills be paid in dollars at a rate of 140 rials per $1. That makes it one of the most expensive hotels in the Middle East.

Iran also faces shortages of critical commodities that have hampered economic growth.

A lack of paper, diplomats say, has limited the circulation of the five Persian daily newspapers and two English-language papers to under 500,000, a paltry figure in a country of 55 million people with a relatively high rate of literacy.

Housing the rapidly growing population is another challenge.

Tehran's landscape is studded with cranes, abandoned when project after project was stopped when the shah left the country. Hundreds of thousands of Iranians have migrated to southern Tehran, swelling the city's population from 4 million before the 1979 revolution to well over 11 million now.

If current birthrates continue, Iran will have 122 million people by 2025, many in the capital.

The increase has exhausted the city's infrastructure. Tehran's sewage system is primitive. There are about 6,000 power failures a month. No home or office can function without an independent generator or gas lanterns and candles.

Many businessmen and diplomats challenge Mr. Adeli's rosier statistics on the economy.

He said that inflation, which was 28 percent two years ago, dropped to 17.4 percent last year and has been running well under 10 percent in 1991. But businessmen say it is 60 percent a year. Even if the latter is true, it still would be an improvement over two years ago, when inflation was running about 60 percent every six months.

While the government has raised salaries for civil servants by about 30 percent, price increases have angered many Iranians, who say they must have two or even three jobs to make ends meet.

"A monthly income of 100,000 rials doesn't go very far when a kilogram of rice costs more than 1,000," a government employee said.

The government is said to import $4 billion to $5 billion a year in food, most of it heavily subsidized. Gasoline is priced at about one-fourth its actual cost.

Mr. Adeli said that the government was determined to end such subsidies, even for food, to all but the poorest Iranians.

American Troops Begin Phased Pullback From Iraq to Saudi Arabia

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first major element of the U.S. Army's VII Corps in southern Iraq pulled back into Saudi Arabia on Monday, beginning a withdrawal that could end the American occupation this month as United Nations observer forces and international relief organizations replace them.

The departure of about 100,000 U.S. troops in the allied-controlled region will occur in stages over several weeks, with President George Bush making final decisions on when the last troops leave Iraq and when American air patrols cease, administration officials said.

After the withdrawal to areas in Saudi Arabia, a more gradual pullout of the more than 330,000 troops still in the Gulf region will occur, Pentagon officials said. The final departure of major ground units will be sometime this summer.

With the UN cease-fire resolution of last week having been accepted by Iraq over the weekend, the United States has formally abandoned any possibility that its ground force occupying southern Iraq might take further action to bring down President Saddam Hussein.

Although Mr. Bush and his aides said this had never been a formal military or political objective, they allowed an overpowering American military presence in Iraq and encouraged an insurrection.

But Mr. Bush chose not to intervene. The collapse of the Kurdish and Shiite Muslim rebellions has produced hundreds of thousands of refugees trying to flee from Iraq to Iran, Turkey and into territory controlled by allied forces.

An army official said Monday that the withdrawal from Iraq would not be a difficult operation, "only heart-breaking" from the sense of abandonment of the 27,000 refugees huddled in the U.S. occupied zone.

The VII Corps troops "will just unoccupy" the 15 percent to 20 percent of southern Iraq, "and hand off the refugees to the Red Cross or the Red Crescent," the official said. "Essentially, by the end of the month, we're out of there."

A senior Pentagon official said that the pace of the overall U.S. withdrawal from the region would be dictated in part by Iraq's performance in meeting the terms of the UN cease-fire resolution. This calls for the destruction of any remaining chemical, biological, or nuclear materials in Iraq as well as reparations payments to Kuwait from future Iraqi oil revenue.

The withdrawal "is pegged to the feeling of security in the region," the official said. "If Iraq is on schedule in terms of doing what it is supposed to be doing, it increases the feeling of security and affects what kind of arrangement remains behind."

A Pentagon spokesman, Bob Hall, said, "Until there are UN troops in there to swap off with, or fill in, there is no need to move everybody out at once."

The first unit to move out was the 2d Armored Cavalry, more than 5,000 soldiers attached to the VII Corps who participated in the Feb. 23-27 ground assault into the Euphrates River basin.

Surging Water Threatens Future of Kuwait's Oil Reserves

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

AL AHMADI, Kuwait — Causing long-term damage to Kuwait's oil supply, underground water is increasingly surging into its uncapped wells, making oil more costly and difficult to produce in the future, Kuwaiti officials said.

The damage, caused as underground water displaces oil in an uncontrolled rush upward at uncapped wells, is evident from the steam that can be seen alongside fires at some of the more than 500 oil-well fires set by the Iraqis before they were expelled from the country by American-led forces.

Kuwaiti experts said the dilution of the oil is a sign of irreversible damage to the wells. They said they expect substantial reductions in Kuwait's capacity to pump oil over the years to come.

Although Kuwait seems certain to continue as a major oil-producing country, the damage will significantly raise the cost of pumping the oil that can still be recovered, the officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Co. said. They said they were still figuring the long-term costs and losses.

The assessments were made as American fire fighters were reporting progress in extinguishing fires.

Working in a field so thick with smoke that at times it blotted out the sun, fire fighters from Boots & Coots Inc., a Texas company, used nitrogen on Monday to smother, cap, and seal a blazing well instead of drowning it in water, the conventional method. The new shortcut requires only a few hundred gallons of water per well, a major consideration in the desert.

The fire fighters had extinguished the same well several times Sunday, fine-tuning the technique, but relighted the fire after each time, because, until Monday, they had no way to cap the well and did not want to add to the growing pools of oil in the sand.

The nitrogen technique may work on 200 of the burning wells, and perhaps more, said Ahmed Murad, the manager of systems development at the Kuwait Oil Co. In addition to the somewhat more than 500 wells ablaze, another 80 to 100 are flowing uncontrollably but are not afire. Only about 20 have been capped.

But some well fires have gone out "by Allah," Mr. Murad said.

A reason is that an increasing percentage of the liquid coming up out of the ground is not oil, but water. This phenomenon, made obvious by clouds of steam next to the pillars of fire, is a sign of long-term damage.

Water always finds its way in with the oil as wells age, but in this case the process has been accelerated by the uncontrolled rush of oil to the surface.

The oil and water under the ground are moving so fast that water is not pushing the oil toward the well bore, as engineers want, but is leapfrogging ahead, leaving the oil behind, Kuwaiti engineers said.

It is estimated that the country's uncapped and burning wells are losing 5 to 6 million barrels each day, worth roughly $100 million.

Before the Iraqi invasion, Kuwait had a production quota of 1.5 million barrels a day. World consumption is about 60 million barrels a day.

Another sign of damage to Kuwait's capacity is that the towers of fire atop the wells are getting smaller as underground pressure is reduced. That means that oil that once flowed freely to the surface will probably have to be pumped instead.

One possibility is horizontal drilling, said Mr. Murad. In such drilling, underground turns allow the well to penetrate multiple oil-bearing formations.

Some oil could be recovered using other techniques, he said, but some not.

Prewar Kuwait listed reserves of about 92 billion barrels, or about one-tenth of the world amount and triple the American figure.

Jan Hollander/Reuters

LOAVES OF LIFE — A Kurdish refugee carrying the bread he collected from a truckload delivered to a camp in Turkey.

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EUROPE: *Bid to Take Initiative*

(Continued from page 1)

pointedly refused in press briefings to describe the haven as a British idea.

Nonetheless, President François Mitterand of France, already drawing closer to Britain after his soldiers fought side-by-side with Mr. Major's in the Gulf, was unstinting in his praise of the proposal.

In uniting quickly behind a far-reaching and potentially controversial plan to protect Kurds in Iraq against further threats from Mr. Hussein, Mr. Mitterand said, Europe's leaders accomplished "a major advance for the political dimension of the Community."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who has also moved quickly to develop a closer relationship with Mr. Major, also embraced the plan.

Moreover, Mr. Major won points with his European partners for first presenting his proposal to them before discussing it directly with the Bush administration and presenting it at the United Nations.

Europe's newfound spirit of cooperation does not mean that fundamental disagreements will not emerge on other issues.

"This is quite a special case," a senior British official said. "Don't assume that we will act the same on every issue, particularly when it involves internal European disputes."

In the fluid new triangular relationships among Britain, France and Germany, for example, Germany and Britain find themselves agreeing on the importance of not usurping NATO as Europe inches toward common security policies, while France and Britain share a greater willingness to use military force in a crisis.

Meanwhile, France and Germany remain at the heart of this year's European debate over how to balance Germany's wish for more power for the European Parliament with France's desire for Germany to surrender its unilateral control over monetary policy.

Moreover, different countries draw different lessons from Europe's response to the Kurdish tragedy.

For France, the case points up the need to move toward new political arrangements, including giving more power to the EC Commission and adopting qualified majority voting in more cases, in order to promote a common European foreign policy.

But for Britain, the speed with which other European countries rallied behind its proposal demonstrates that the current arrangements, based on consensus and unanimity, are working fine.

"We still need to be able to disagree when that is appropriate rather than being forced to swallow fundamental differences," the British diplomat said. "I think this shows we don't need fancy new procedures in order to respond quickly to a crisis situation."

"Europe is back on track," a German official said. "But we still aren't clear on exactly where we're going."

HAVEN: *The Questions Abound*

(Continued from page 1)

to improve the status of its own Kurdish population and is alarmed by a refugee influx or the idea of international relief workers becoming involved with Kurds in eastern Turkey.

Beyond that, a U.S. official said, Turkey fears that a massive expulsion of Iraqi Kurds, who are Sunni Muslims, might further tip the religious balance toward the Shiites, a repressed majority in their own country inclined to look to Iran.

Iraq has traditionally been a buffer state between Iran and Turkey, by the far the two most populous nations in the region. President Turgut Ozal of Turkey is the regional leader who ranks just behind King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in Washington in influencing decisions about the future of Iraq.

In an effort to maintain regional stability, coalition governments are seeking a humanitarian solution for the Kurdish problem that avoids recognizing Kurdish political rights, officials said.

Instead, Western governments hope to establish a haven in northern Iraq where Kurds can receive relief.

Kurdish refugees in Turkey and Iran could be repatriated there immediately. Eventually the Kurds would return to their homes in areas of Iraq controlled by the Baghdad regime, according to a British official.

The United States and other Western governments do not appear committed to the formation of a UN peacekeeping force that would defend a Kurdish haven that could become a springboard for Kurdish autonomy.

For the moment, Western goals are shrouded in rhetoric designed to obscure the absence of specifics.

Any action about a haven may be postponed for days while a UN mission investigates conditions on the northern border of Iraq.

Western governments, anxious to blunt criticism about the unexpected Iraqi backlash against the Kurds, say they are supporting an unprecedented UN initiative to halt the persecution of the Kurds.

But that overstates the case. The United Nations has intervened in the internal affairs of many countries: the boycott of South Africa, designed to help force an end to apartheid, is one example.

Some leaders in France and other European Community countries have suggested that any new world order will require democracies to assume a "duty to interfere" in countries where minorities are being persecuted.

But many European officials are skeptical of how far their governments intend to go. Both the Soviet Union and China may oppose any step that could prelude UN action to defend dissident Soviet republics or Tibet.

Saudi Arabia and other Arab governments are hostile to any move that would give the Kurds a claim to political rights, even within defeated Iraq.

Israel, which has covertly supported Kurdish rebellions as a means of weakening Iraq, has been conspicuously silent in this crisis. The government fears that UN action on behalf of the Kurds might create precedent for similar intervention in favor of the Palestinians.

Western leaders, particularly EC leaders in a crossfire of domestic criticism that they went too far or not far enough in supporting the U.S.-led coalition, appear to be evoking action far more bolder than they are ready to implement.

KURDS: *Iraq Rejects EC Proposal*

(Continued from page 1)

ing Kurds, warned in Amsterdam that such a zone could lead to a festering problem resembling that of the Palestinian refugees. He said this could go on for years unless Mr. Hussein were overthrown. Mr. Ozal had frequently hinted that Mr. Hussein's fall was the solution to Iraq's civil turmoil.

At a press conference, Mr. Ozal said he was pleased that his idea had met with much support but added that Kurds who took refuge there should not be forgotten by the international community "to become like Palestinian refugees in camps." The Palestinian refugee problem began in 1948 and has yet to be resolved.

The budding confrontation between Iraq and much of the international community comes as the Security Council moves toward approving a United Nations armed force to patrol another demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, to which Iraq gave its approval by accepting the UN temporary cease-fire proposal.

The force, known as UNIKOM, for United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, will be made up of 1,440 armed men who will patrol a demilitarized zone extending 10 kilometers (6 miles) into Iraq and 5 kilometers into Kuwait.

MIDEAST: *Regional Conference*

(Continued from page 1)

Israelis want it to have a one-time ceremonial opening hosted by the United States and the Soviet Union and then break up, never to reconvened. Following this ceremonial opening, the various parties would split off into direct talks between Israel and the Arab states and Israel and the Palestinians.

The Israelis are also insisting that if the Soviets are to be co-sponsors, which they accept in principle, Moscow must first establish full diplomatic relations with Israel and agree to the meeting's ground rules demanded by Israel. This would include Israeli insistence that all that would be discussed at first with the Palestinians is an interim settlement involving autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that only three years after this autonomy is implemented would final status issues be addressed.

U.S. officials said that the Soviets have not yet agreed to these conditions.

Second is the question of who should represent the Palestinians. The Israelis told Mr. Baker that since the conference would only be discussing autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, only Palestinians from these areas — and not from abroad and not from Israeli-annexed Jerusalem — should be allowed to attend.

Third is the question of the terms of reference for such a conference and negotiating format, and particularly Israel's commitment to United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call on Israel to trade land it occupied during the 1967 war for a secure peace with its Arab neighbors.

Japanese Urge Apology By Soviets Over Camps

Reuters

TOKYO — More than 500 former Japanese inmates of Siberian labor camps demonstrated Tuesday to demand a formal apology and compensation from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union when he comes to Tokyo next week.

Hideyuki Aizawa, a legislator of the governing Liberal Democratic Party and head of the 70,000-member All Japan Former Detainees' Association, told the rally that he had asked to meet Mr. Gorbachev to press for an apology, compensation and the return of the remains of about 60,000 Japanese buried in Siberia. Mr. Gorbachev will be the first Soviet leader to visit Japan when he arrives Tuesday.

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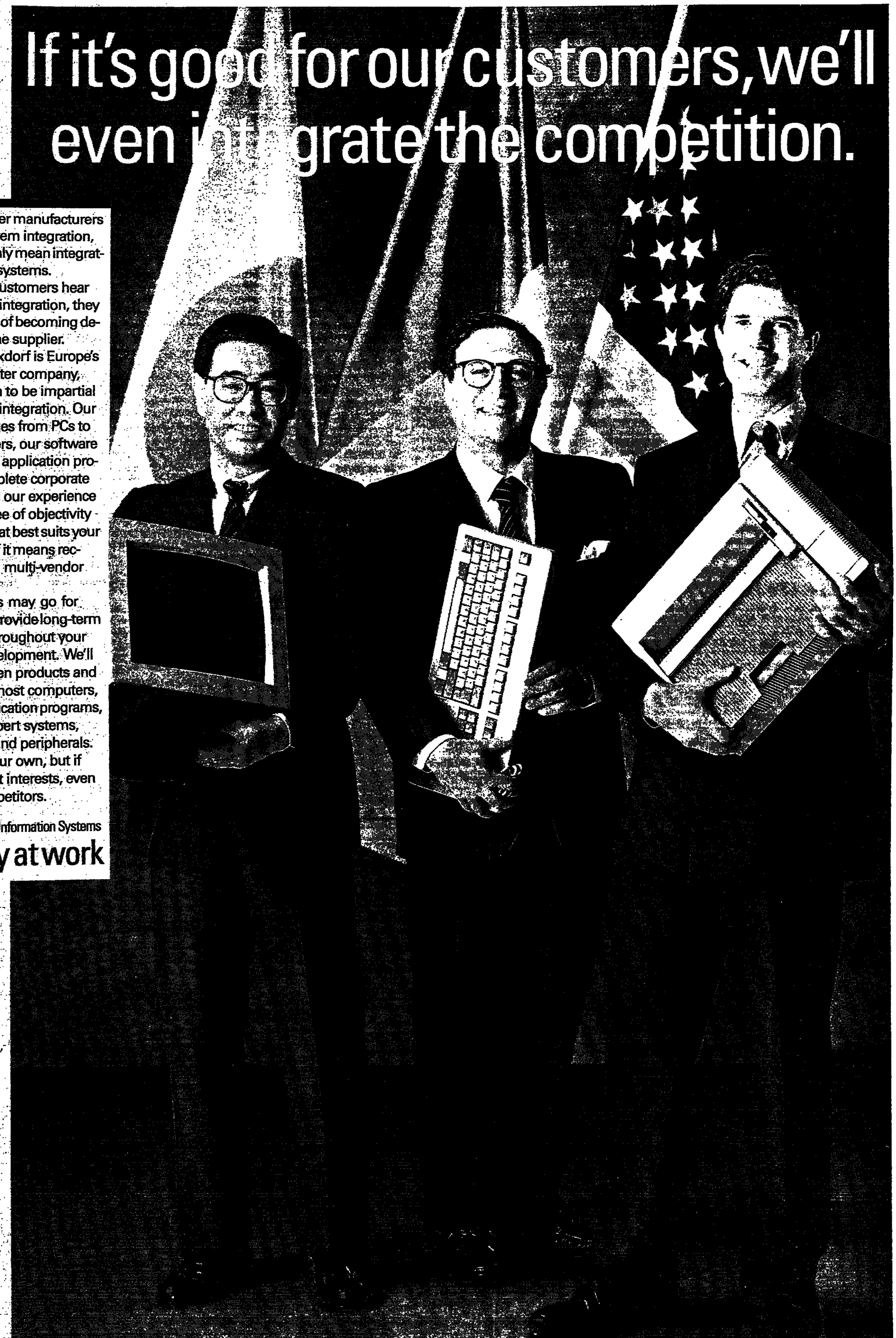

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Compromising on Arms

Washington and Moscow are close to resolving a dispute over Soviet compliance that would open the way to ratification of the historic 22-nation treaty to cut conventional forces in Europe. A settlement would remove any reason for delaying completion of the pending accord on nuclear arms.

The willingness to compromise and not let disagreements fester is encouraging news for U.S.-Soviet relations. For the Soviets, the dispute was tarnishing the image of a reliable negotiating partner that Mikhail Gorbachev has worked to create. And it jeopardized a treaty that would give the Soviet Union verifiable ceilings on Western, especially German, forces.

For the United States and its allies, the treaty is a very favorable deal. It requires the Soviets to reduce the forces that most threaten Western Europe by one-fourth, or nearly 20,000 pieces of equipment — seven times the amount the NATO allies have to cut.

The chief sticking point is whether the treaty covers 933 tanks, 1,743 armored vehicles and 1,080 artillery pieces that the Soviets have reassigned to coast guard and naval infantry units and 1,701 armored vehicles used to protect strategic rocket forces. As a result of an exchange of letters between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, the Soviets have now agreed that the coast guard equipment counts against the ceilings. But instead of destroying it, Moscow wants to move an equal amount beyond the Ural Mountains where it is much less of a threat to Europe. That is a reasonable basis for a compromise that could be applied to the militarily insignificant but politically troublesome naval infantry as well.

Equipment belonging to the strategic rocket forces poses less of a problem. All the parties are interested in having Soviet missiles well guarded in today's turbulent Soviet Union.

Some Washington officials want to insist that the Soviets destroy all the equipment in question, but most other parties to the treaty in Eastern and Western Europe are prepared to compromise in order to assure deep cuts in Soviet forces. They are satisfied that equipment left to rust beyond the Urals will pose little further threat. The same spirit of compromise would enable Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev to wrap up the long-stalled strategic arms accord soon.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bush Goes Lukewarm

When Saddam Hussein devoured Kuwait, George Bush stirred a desert storm. But now, in response to the vast tide of Iraqi refugees, the president who assembled a mighty coalition to humble Iraq offers only lukewarm words and grudging gestures. Mr. Bush, who worked so skillfully to lead the United Nations against aggression, now ducks passively behind it. The refugees, he says lamely, come under the heading of UN business: "Through that, perhaps, we can try to enhance the peace, bring peace back to this troubled land."

By contrast, when Secretary of State James Baker visited Kurdish refugees in Turkey on Monday, he saw a sea of suffering. Moved, he castigated their oppressor, called for a vast relief effort and insisted that Kurds must be free from "threats, persecution and harassment." That comes closer to expressing the way most Americans react.

Put aside the arguments over who was responsible for creating the flood of Kurdish and Shiite refugees advancing into Iran and Turkey. And put aside the distinct question of whether President Bush implied more support for rebels against Saddam Hussein than he was prepared to deliver. The fact remains that America and its partners bear a responsibility for this human upheaval; it was a predictable result of the pulverizing allied offensive. The urgent first step is to make plain that Iraq cannot interfere with emergency air drops or turn its guns on fleeing peoples.

Iraq's protests that its sovereignty is violated by efforts to feed and clothe its victims warrant contemptuous rejection. It would be intolerable to permit Saddam Hussein to block a massive relief effort to save thousands of sick and hungry people enduring freezing weather in mountainous border regions. Camps can be erected in safe zones along frontiers, as Britain has proposed.

In this, the United Nations can play a vital coordinating role. But just as Desert Storm required American leadership, so does feeding and sheltering those who have fled Iraq. And the thousands who have sought refuge inside allied-occupied Iraq are as worthy of aid and protection on moral grounds, although they may not technically qualify as refugees.

Mr. Bush understandably fears being drawn into the quagmire of an endless civil war. But with the lives of a million and more innocent civilians on the line, inaction is the greater danger. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said last week what Americans yearn to hear from the president: "It should not be beyond the wit of man to get planes there with tents, with food, with warm blankets. It's not a question of legal niceties. We should go now — it is a real mission of mercy."

President Bush, who won respect and applause for his leadership in war, risks forfeiting both by his languid response to its harsh aftermath.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Fast Track to Mexico

President George Bush, in Texas, delivered a swinging appeal for a free trade agreement with Mexico, but the next step is going to be tricky. The opposition is coming mainly from U.S. labor unions, with help from some farmers and the textile industry. The agreement is still to be negotiated, and the first crucial vote in Congress will be over the negotiating procedure — the fast track. It is essential, because any trade agreement requires changes in American law. If Congress enacts those changes under the normal rules, amending the administration's proposals as it goes along, the final legislation will not be consistent with the agreement. The solution is the fast track procedure, which says that the approval of the agreement and the implementing legislation go to Congress in one package, not subject to amendment or delay, to be decided by a simple up-or-down vote.

Far from increasing the president's discretion in making trade deals, as the opposition is claiming, the fast track forces him to draw Congress deeply into the negotiations and, in effect, accommodate the amendments before the final deal with a foreign government is drafted. That process is now well under way. Last month the two key committee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski and Lloyd Bentsen, sent the president a letter making it clear that any agreement with Mexico was going to have to reach much further than most trade treaties. It is going to have to address, for example, environmental issues. Congress wants assurance that Mexican companies will not get a competitive advantage from weak environmental standards there. There will have to be similar attention to health and safety rules and to workers' rights.

The House majority leader, Richard Gephardt, followed that letter with one pressing those questions farther. What about competition from plants using child labor? What about imports of Mexican farm produce grown with pesticides banned in the United States?

By the end of this month the administration's trade negotiator, Carla Hills, is going to have to explain to Congress — not necessarily an unfriendly audience, but a skeptical one — how she intends to deal with these concerns in the Mexican talks ahead. Then, sometime in May, Congress will vote on extending the present fast track law for another couple of years.

Mr. Bush vigorously argues that a free trade agreement with Mexico will mean jobs for Americans in the export industries. The unions are worried about the loss of American jobs in factories that might move south looking for cheaper labor. But the unions are also worried about illegal immigration from Mexico, which will only increase if the Mexican economy fails to grow steadily. A trade agreement clearly serves the best interests of the United States, including its working people — assuming that the administration can satisfactorily answer Congress's questions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Trouble at the Border

It was a sad sight at the German border. The first Polish travelers freely to visit Germany after the removal of the visa requirement under the Schengen Agreement (signed by Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux countries) were welcomed with stones. But those who display such anti-Polish hysteria should remember a basic principle: Freedom of movement is a corollary of democracy.

To maintain a visa requirement for Poles after it had been lifted for Hungarians and Czechoslovaks was morally impossible. True, the Poles are more numerous and have a tradition of working "off the books." But most of this is in short-term, seasonal work — it would not be the end of the world for Western economies.

— Le Monde (Paris).

"Poles out — Germany for the Germans." Were such slogans — shouted by a handful of far-right radicals — really typical? The incidents at the border Monday were excessive behavior by rowdies; to characterize them as serious demonstrations would be wrong.

Still, we should not believe that the opening of borders in many European Community countries to the Poles is met everywhere with enthusiasm. There is the fear, especially in Berlin, that black-market chaos and a crime wave will return with the Polish masses. Forgotten are the years when East Germans rushed to Poland to empty the stores using their stronger currency.

But let us not fool ourselves. A certain historical animosity still exists between our two peoples; it will not disappear overnight.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

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OPINION

Beyond the Kurils to a New Order in the North Pacific

By Gerald Segal

VICTORIA, British Columbia — When Mikhail Gorbachev makes a major policy speech next week in Tokyo, most listeners will be waiting for his words on a territorial dispute that has poisoned Japanese-Soviet relations for years. Those who expect an unqualified return by the Soviets of some of the Kuril islands, northeast of Japan's Hokkaido Island, seem sure to be disappointed.

Not that the Soviet president is unwilling or unable to make concessions. But any deal — it could include a revival of Moscow's 1956 offer to return two of the islands, then gradually hand over two others — may be presented as part of a wider, regional security package.

Japan would rather not contemplate any deal that requires it to take an initiative in regional security. But most countries in the North Pacific appear increasingly interested in the potential for building a regional order, which would include normalized Soviet-Japanese relations. European countries have long sought to settle bilateral disputes in wider regional contexts, notably in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which encompasses states from Canada across Europe to the Soviet Union.

As a result of a Canadian initiative, countries of the North Pacific discussed at a recent meeting here ways to build regional security and confidence. A Soviet-Japanese deal, as well as any regional security accord, would have to include certain key features.

Until the Soviet Union settles questions about the relationship between its constituent republics and the central government in Moscow, as well as the nature of internal economic and political reform, prospects for its becoming an important and constructive partner in the Pacific are uncertain.

Doubts persist over who should negotiate on territorial issues with Japan: Russia or the Soviet Union? Will Soviet reform be substantial enough to reassure foreign investors? Constraints on improved Soviet-Japanese economic relations have far more to do with these uncertainties than with the islands dispute.

Nor will Japan be an easy negotiating partner. Real leadership is lacking in Tokyo. How can a Soviet negotiator feel confident that Japan can strike a deal with Moscow the way Chancellor Helmut Kohl did last year on German reunification?

Japanese officials talk about reassessing the country's role in the world and seeking a foreign policy less dependent on the United States. But, as the Gulf crisis made plain, Japan has enormous difficulty in adjusting to rapidly changing balances of power. Any new regional security scheme for the North Pacific will require a clearer, more positive attitude.

Such new arrangements will require a broader approach to security. Japan seems especially slow to respond to efforts to arrange exchanges of high-level military delegations between old Cold War rivals.

Other confidence-building measures are possible: a pooling of satellite information, discussions on limiting exports of technology for weapons that might reach war zones, including Cambodia. The security agenda might usefully include prospects for environmental cooperation and the trend toward increasing migration within the region. Above all, wider measures for building security will need the active involvement of other North Pacific powers, particularly China and the United States.

Settlement of the territorial dispute between the Soviet Union and Japan might require the United States to agree to some form of naval arms control in the Pacific. China, a major arms exporter, has been reluctant to join even in such relatively informal arrangements as the Missile Technology Control Regime; it will have to take a more positive part in limiting the means of war.

Perhaps the most critical conflict affecting regional security and Soviet-Japanese relations is that between the Koreas. One reason Japan wants to reach a deal on the Kurils is a fear that South Korea will exploit a delay in settlement to win markets and access to resources in the Soviet Union that Japan wants.

Moscow's willingness to press North Korea for reforms has demonstrated the more moderate face of a reforming Soviet Union. The crunch will come with the succession to the aging Kim Il Sung. While Moscow may favor a unified Korea under southern leadership, Tokyo might prefer a divided and weaker Korea.

Japan and the Soviet Union face some tough choices. Their territorial dispute is only a small part of a broader agenda. But if Moscow offers a territorial deal as part of a wider package, then Japan — and perhaps the United States and China — may find that the onus is on them to take the process of détente further.

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in London, and author of "Normalizing Soviet-Japanese Relations." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Solution in Iraq, as America Watches From Across the River

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has failed to tell Americans the full meaning of what is happening. A monumental camouflage of reality is taking place. No amount of air-dropped food and blankets will hide the political and human damage for long. Nor will it manage to conceal the historical crime that Saddam Hussein is carrying out, or the bitter mistake of American acquiescence.

What is taking place, as President Turgut Ozal of Turkey now belatedly says, is mass deportation on a genocidal scale. Iraqis are not simply fleeing their country: They are deliberately being driven out, given no alternative but death. It is part of Saddam Hussein's long-standing plan to kill or force out of Iraq all who belong to any town, village, family, clan or ethnic or religious group that ever opposed him.

For years before the war, he drove at least 1.5 million Kurds from their homes into exile — abroad, or in internal exile in 104 camps. The world barely noted. Kurds?

Now he is seizing the opportunity given to him by the coalition's decision to turn its back on the Kurdish and Shiite rebels. He is carrying out his own version of the final solution.

Suddenly, two dates of unutterable sorrow cannot be shoved out of mind.

On April 19, 1943, the Warsaw Ghetto rose against the Germans. The world knew. No help came to the Jews of the Ghetto. In the weeks of their revolt, they died by the thousands. At their leisure the Germans then slaughtered the survivors.

On Aug. 1, 1944, the Polish underground responded to appeals from Moscow radio and also rose against the Germans in Warsaw, or what was left of it. The Red Army watched from across the Vistula, which runs through the city, but it never helped the Poles. After the uprising was wiped out, the Red Army did cross, to install Communist Poles in power.

How far is the Vistula from the Euphrates? On March 28, 1991, U.S. troops in Iraq watched while Saddam's Soviet-built helicopters, left in his hands by U.S. decision, strafed and shelled Iraqi civilians less than a mile away. The Americans were ordered not to fire on the helicopters. Later, grieving, American solders gave food and water to survivors who managed to stumble across the fields to them.

For days before and days after, the same story was acted out in other slaughter grounds within sight of U.S. troops. It is an Iraqi disaster, and an American tragedy.

America stands watching on the Vistula without even the excuses the Russians might have put forward. They would have had to go into action against a still-fighting enemy.

The American duty was to order a smashed, surrendered enemy not to use helicopters or tanks to crush the country-wide rebellion — and destroy any that moved. If words have any meaning, pledges any life, self-interest any value, that was the American obligation.

George Bush asked the Iraqi people to get rid of the killer Saddam. It is shameful to pretend that the rebels could then expect that he would fail to issue the command that would protect them from annihilation.

And it was clearly within America's self-interest to eliminate the man who had caused the war. As long as he rules, danger and instability will exist in the Middle East. As long as he rules, any endangered country or freedom movement that trusts the word of the U.S. administration would be suicidal.

There was a disagreement in the administration. General Colin Powell argued at an Oval Office meeting to get out fast. Others in the Defense Department and Vice President Dan Quayle felt that the United States should at least order the helicopters grounded. But it was Mr. Bush's decision to make. He decided that he really did not remember any enticements that had to be honored. Republicans and Democrats in Washington believe that he was protecting his huge political margin.

All polls say that Americans want the gunships grounded or shot down. It is interesting how American politicians look into their own mirrors and decide that American voters are dolts devoid of memory or principle.

Still, it's terribly sad of course about those deported Iraqi mothers clutching dead babies, and all that. Send them blankets.

The New York Times.

The Job: Remove a Foul Regime So the Refugees Can Go Home

By William Pfaff

PARIS — "When they make a desert they call it peace," to employ the phrase of the Roman historian Tacitus. Peace reigns in Iraq.

George Bush has righted the wrong done to Kuwait by creating a situation in which a greater wrong is done to Kurdish and Shiite minorities and to the other Iraqis who responded to Mr. Bush's Feb. 15 demand that the Iraqi people take matters in their own hands to depose Saddam Hussein.

This result was unforeseen, of course. The crimes are Saddam's, of course. America practices an unaccustomed realpolitik, which rests, intellectually, on scenarios: the Iraqi president's replacement in a military coup, producing a united, stable and unaggressive Iraq, a force for regional balance and stability. Kurdish and Shiite uprising, if successful, is seen as producing partition and weakness. This is not realpolitik but its naive simulacrum.

It requires Washington to say too bad about the Kurds, just as it was too bad about the Cambodians a decade and a half ago. The United States had deliberately drawn Cambodia into the Vietnam War because that seemed useful in attempting to interdict Vietcong supply lines. It walked away from the ruins as the Khmer Rouge took over. Too bad. But it was only Cambodians killing other Cambodians, just as genocide in Iraq involves only Iraqis. American lives, President Bush again has reminded us, are precious.

The British and French governments and publics, who are supposed by most Americans to be better at realpolitik than the United States, Europeans having invented it, find they don't have the stomach for what now is going on inside Iraq, on the Turkish and Iranian frontiers and along the demarcation line of the American occupation of southern Iraq.

Prime Minister John Major said last Thursday that a "massive internal effort is necessary" to help the Kurds. Britain supported the successful French effort to obtain a UN Security Council condemnation of Iraq, despite the opposition of those who saw in it an improper interference in Iraq's affairs. The resolution asserts, for the first time, a right of "humanitarian intervention" in a country's affairs.

The French secretary of state for humanitarian action was in both Turkey and Iran last weekend arranging medical facilities and the effort to get food and shelter to the refugees, including by parachute drops (the United States picked up the idea). The Western European Union, the Europeans' cooperative defense organization, is coordinating a European Community humanitarian effort.

The British prime minister is also responsible for a proposal to create security enclaves inside Iraq for the refugees, which the United States has seconded. However, this is a bad idea, produced in the absence of better ideas about what to do.

It is a bad idea first of all because Iraq will resist it; it amounts to the de facto partition of the country — an outcome that American policy also has meant to prevent. It would solve nothing except the most immediate concerns for the refugees' security. What lasting good does it do to create new refugee enclaves, populated by a new exodus?

There is only one rational solution to this crisis, which is that the refugees in both north and south return to their homes, where the means exist for them to put their lives together again and contribute to their country's reconstruction. For them to go home, however, the government of Saddam has to be removed.

The coalition cannot in honor or honesty practice selective intervention. It would have been better never to have begun this, or to have done it by economic measures, avoiding the massive and socially destructive violence that was employed; but it is too late now. We started this job, and we must now finish it.

The moral basis for a further intervention in Iraq to depose its government is obvious. The United Nations charter renounces interventions in matters "essentially domestic," but at the time the charter was drafted it was clearly understood that this would not prevent actions to counter "threats to peace."

Iraq is in flagrant violation of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since 1948 a convention has existed condemning genocide and requiring of the Security Council "appropriate measures" to deal with genocidal acts. There is, as well, the right that nations possess to go to war. Surely no more valid casus belli could exist than that which Iraq presents the international community today?

However, intervention is not a hypothesis to be debated but already a fact. The United States Army occupies a part of Iraq; American aviation overflies the country. They do so by virtue of a series of United Nations resolutions providing the legal grounds for the war that has just been conducted against Iraq.

These resolutions were specifically reaffirmed in Resolution 687, which last week set terms for a permanent cease-fire.

To hold that the Western powers can intervene in Iraq to liberate Kuwait, and to impose a series of conditions upon Iraq governing its possession and development of weapons of mass destruction, the character of its industrial development in the years to come and the disposition of its government's income, but also that it is unacceptable for them to intervene to prevent genocide, is logically preposterous and morally grotesque.

I am one of those who support, in general, the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations. To the question of solving Iraq's crisis I would give the Maine countryman's reply, that "I wouldn't start here to get there." But we are here, and have to go there.

The coalition chose to intervene massively in Iraq. It has no honorable alternative now to finishing what it began.

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A Vote for Bush the Realpolitiker

GEORGE Bush is the consummate *Realpolitiker*, a latter-day Metternich with a hard eye for what he perceives as the right, realistic course to protect U.S. interests.

During the conflict to liberate Kuwait, he indulged in rhetoric about a "just war," a struggle between "good and evil," the creation of a "new world order." Woodrow Wilson could hardly have said it better. The difference is that Wilson took himself literally.

Mr. Bush evidently harbors no such illusions. Demonization of the enemy has its uses in rallying popular support in war, but in war's aftermath the Realpolitiker concentrates on the re-creation of a satisfactory balance of power. Do-goodedness must be suppressed. As America has learned all too well, it can lead to entrapment in the internal struggles of multiethnic nations, with no consequent benefit to U.S. interests or purposes.

It is not for nothing that Mr. Bush is surrounded by acolytes of Henry Kissinger, practitioner of balance-of-power diplomacy. Their approach fits neatly with the deal-making proclivities of Secretary of State James Baker. Then there is Mr. Bush himself, the only president ever to have headed the CIA, a man steeped in foreign affairs, with a now proven willingness to use force within deliberate parameters.

Surely, humanitarian efforts must be pursued to ease the plight of Saddam Hussein's victims. But, heartwarming as it would be to see the United States come to their rescue in more direct and decisive ways, Mr. Bush's realpolitik will prove over the long run to be the wiser course.

— The Baltimore Sun.

Tough Principle Is Not Bush's Thing

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — At first the miscalculations were on Saddam Hussein's side. He did not believe that the United States would respond to his aggression against Kuwait or his threat to Saudi Arabia. He did not believe that his Soviet patrons would abandon him. He did not believe that Arab countries would join a coalition in which Israel was a silent partner. He did not believe that his army and air force would crumble under fire.

All those miscalculations created a situation in which George Bush, as the creator and leader of the coalition, achieved as much for peace and the rule of law in the world as he did for his own political standing at home. It was a victory well won — and worth winning.

But since Mr. Bush declared the hostilities suspended, the miscalculations have been on the American side. The victims were the Kurds who believed that the United States would support their bid to overthrow Saddam, and the Bush backers who believed that morality and principle required him to do just that. Their cries of disillusionment have filled the airwaves and the newspaper columns, given moral force by the heartbreaking television pictures of the plight of the Kurdish refugees.

The Kurds have reason to cry out against the latest injustice in a history of international abuse. The American president did encourage civil insurrection against Saddam by his words and, it is hinted, by covert actions as well. To say now that he also made clear that the United States would not intervene directly in the struggle is at best a mitigating claim against the moral responsibility he accepted.

If the United States wanted Saddam overthrown, without its participation, it behooved it to strip him of the forces he needed to quash the threats to his rule. That the coalition did not do, Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser, has said that when the coalition declared a halt to the battle, Saddam still had 20 unscarred divisions.

That fact — not the U.S. decision to allow Iraqi helicopter gunships to be used against the Kurds, and against the Shiite rebels in the south — determined the fate of the rebellion. Had U.S. forces grounded the helicopters, Mr. Scowcroft said, it would have taken the Iraqi forces longer "but it would not have changed the outcome."

To change the outcome, the coalition would have had to destroy those remaining Iraqi divisions. It had the capacity to do that, and General Norman Schwarzkopf hinted in an interview with David Frost that he wished to do it. But destroying those 20 divisions would have meant slaughtering troops who had abandoned the fight and wanted only to surrender. Those who charge Mr. Bush with moral callousness toward the Kurds do not explain how he would have been on a higher moral plane if the coalition had massacred surrendering Iraqis.

Nonetheless, the disillusionment with Mr. Bush being expressed by many who supported his war policy tarnishes his victory. It also reveals something of the character of this president, who has demonstrated over and over again that he is ready to "rise above principle" when it collides with power realities.

Mr. Bush was in the fortunate position, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, of being able to argue for intervention on a hierarchy of causes, ranging from the American national interest in protecting access to Gulf oil to international law against aggression and moral revulsion against Iraqi atrocities in Kuwait. All of the justifications added weight to a powerful case for U.S. and international action against Saddam.

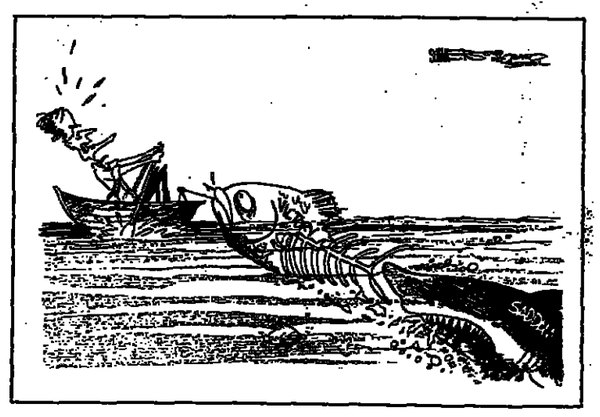
But no one should have believed that absent the U.S. national interest in the Gulf and its precious resource, half a million Americans would have been fighting in the desert.

Principle alone simply does not cut it with Mr. Bush. He kept 2,100 marines off Liberia for two months in 1990, waiting to evacuate Americans and other foreign nationals, while volunteer doctors pleaded that the troops come ashore and protect civilians being slaughtered in the fighting between rebels and the U.S.-backed government.

He sent Mr. Scowcroft to Beijing and recommended continued trade advantages for China even after the 1989 massacre of students. He sent his secretary of state to Moscow and continued dealing with Mikhail Gorbachev even after the bloody repression in the Baltics last winter. With both the Chinese and the Soviets, Mr. Bush said it could not be "business as usual," then he went back to business as usual.

The American public seems to accept these compromises as necessary. Principle separated from a clear sense of national interest led to such foreign policy fiascos as Versailles and Vietnam. So voters welcome a president who tempers principle with prudence. But others pay a high price for the selectivity of American moral outrage.

The Washington Post.



100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Kipling Awaited

PARIS — Kipling's revised version of *The Light That Faded* was announced weeks ago, and advance copies were sent to all the reviews nearly a month ago. But it has not yet been put on the market. What justification for announcing that a book is "ready this day" which a fortnight later is still in the bookbinder's hands?

1916: Suffragists Routed

LONDON — An attempt by workers of the Suffrage Federation, in which a number of peace cranks are associated, to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square to-day [April 9] proved plenty of fun for thousands of "tommies" on leave or convalescent. As soon as the procession of Suffragists arrived in Trafalgar Square their banners were destroyed and the would-be speakers and all their supporters were quickly routed by a fusillade of red and yellow ochre flour, whereupon the crowd sang the national anthem.

1941: The Atlantic War

LONDON — In spite of the danger that the Nazis may strike at any moment against the British Isles, Turkey or the Soviet Ukraine, the course of the war still turns on the Battle of the Atlantic, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today [April 9] in a war report. He put his heaviest emphasis on the naval effort to keep open Britain's supply routes across the Atlantic. The only way for Britain to keep going, he said, "without a very sensible contraction in her war effort is by another gigantic building of merchant ships in the United States, similar to that prodigy of output accomplished by the Americans in 1918." Mr. Churchill repeatedly brought the United States into the picture not only as a bulwark of Britain's strength but as a "proud and resolute people whose influence both now and after the war would be decisive."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

Journey to the Foreground: One View of Black America

By Tim Rutten

LOS ANGELES — Centuries of denigration and denial have made it difficult, often impossible, for whites to see blacks as they are. The fog of delusion and anxiety is too thick, the habit of the averted eye has hardened into reflex. The portrait of black America that white America carries in its head is like one of those curious 19th century landscapes in which there is no foreground. The action occurs at a middle distance set against some far and unattainable horizon.

And yet to step into any black community is to step into the American heartland, a place where respect for the family, hard work and thrift prevail. Even the pathologies that afflict the most distressed segments of the black urban poor are not exotic. They simply are the defects present throughout American culture — excessive materialism, insistent self-gratification, heedless self-assertion — mutated into violent excess.

If white America wants to see black America whole, it needs to look deeply and honestly into the mirror. Grasp that fact and you have seized one of the taproots of black anger. The unexpected answer to Langston Hughes's poignant question "What happens to a dream deferred?" turns out to be simple: The dreamer just keeps on dreaming.

In Los Angeles, that dream is nourished with particular tenderness in the First African Methodist Episcopal Church. Poised like a graceful metaphor on a hill in the historic Mid-City District, its front doors open to mean streets where furtive men in the rough end of the pharmaceutical trade cluster, its north-facing windows look toward downtown's prosperity. Taken together, the two views suggest the mediating role that the church plays in the city's black community.

I went there recently to talk to First A.M.E.'s pastor, the Reverend Cecil L. Murray, about a singular moment in African-American history. Blacks fighting under a black chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff played an unprecedented role in securing America's decisive victory over Iraq. So many of First A.M.E.'s sons and daughters were sent to fight in the Gulf war that the church formed its own family support group.

Now those young men and women are returning to one of America's never-ending racial paradoxes: In the same week that President Bush praised the U.S. military as "the greatest equal opportunity employer around" his administration sent to Congress a civil rights bill that essentially would gut the legal concept of equal opportunity. It proposes that businesses be allowed, as a condition of employment, to compel people to sign away their right to file discrimination suits.

The Reverend Murray, 61, an air force veteran, does not believe that a new generation of black servicemen and women will accept such contradictions. They will not, he says, be "treated as chattel."

"Old men make wars. Young men and women fight them," he says. "Now, those young people will ask themselves: What about the war at home? Because the desert makes you a philosopher. This must have been a contemplative time for those young people. You begin to think on ultimates, You begin to think on what is permanent. I don't believe that when you've thought on things permanent you will let presidents, governors, mayors not any powers make you a second class to their political ambitions."

I asked him whether he shared the perception that the disproportionate number of blacks and Latinos in the U.S. military were, in fact, economic draftees — that the Gulf war had been fought, as one liberal columnist put it, by an army of "society's losers."

"They're a community not of losers but of seekers," the Reverend Murray said. "Here are young men and women who, having met a wall in the civilian marketplace, don't sit down to weep. They hit that wall and begin to form a human ladder; they find a way over. A loser does not subject himself or herself to discipline and risk as these young men and women have."

Why, I asked, is the African-American community, with its history of disappointment and struggle, so patriotic?

"It's because of the invisible quest for a homeland. Historically, Africa has been denied us, so that, like Topsy, we were led to believe we just 'growed up.' You look for a homeland, something of permanence, something that loves you. The poet says, 'All things come home at eventide, bithe birds that weary of their roaming.'

"We black Americans still are roaming. We used to have an old spiritual, 'Roaming Through an Unfriendly World' ... When you find something you can call your own, well, 'The Star-Spangled Banner' still makes black folks weep."

We talked a while longer of the politics of the civil rights bill, about the "sin" of wasted human resources, about the drugs ravaging nearby neighborhoods. He told me of the young man he had counseled that morning, newly out of prison, freshly free of drugs, lost in suicidal depression. "The storms going on in that young man were put there," he said. "They weren't born there."

Finally we parted. I drove away and paused at a corner. A gaunt black man in a leather jacket lurched to the window of my car. "I can do two rocks," he said.

A white man in a suit, alone in his car, I realized he thought I had come shopping for crack. "I'm the wrong man for you," I said, and sped off.

We had looked at each other; I knew what he thought he saw in me and that he was wrong. But as I drove home I could not say I had seen him whole, either.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To Stop a Holocaust

Regarding "Better to Stand Aside From This Fray" (Opinion, April 1) by Leslie H. Gelb:

Slaughtering Kurds and Shiites is not just an internal affair of Iraq. Saddam Hussein and his accomplices are committing crimes under *international* law, as embodied in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention, ratified by some 100 countries, prohibits the destruction, in whole or part, of a "national, ethnical, racial or religious group" in time of peace or in time of war. Those guilty of genocide are to be punished, "whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals."

The international reaction to the massacre of Jews during World War II was shockingly weak, but at that time the Western leaders had the excuse of not being reliably informed about conditions in the Nazi concentration camps. Such excuses are not valid today: The crimes in Iraq can be watched daily on the television screen. Action to prevent another Holocaust must be taken now. Further delay would be unpardonable.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT.
Geneva.

I supported the Gulf war because I felt that it was about something more than oil: It was also about human rights.

Now, in the name of a realpolitik which, as A. M. Rosenthal has pointed out, might have left Hitler in place to avoid a destabilized Germany, we do not even prevent Saddam from using his aircraft to massacre men, women and children. How can the United States ever again claim to fight for democracy and self-determination if this is the result?

F. OLIVER.
Penzance, England.

'Partocrats' Non Grata

We are grateful to the Western press for supporting the struggle for freedom in the Baltics and other regions of the Soviet Union, and against the unlawful use of the army against citizens.

We fully support the economic and diplomatic sanctions against the U.S.S.R. imposed after the crackdown in the Baltics. But these sanctions are not very effective, because they have no direct effect on the private interests of the "partocracy" (the Communist Party elite).

There is a much more effective way to influence the ruling partocracy. Among the Soviet elite, the chance to travel to the West (and buy Western goods) is a much sought-after privilege. Permission to do so is the highest reward for partocrats and those loyal to them.

But with the mass exit of liberals from the Communist Party and the trends shown in the last plenum of the party's Central Committee, the partocracy now clearly stands for neo-Stalinism — as evidenced by the use of the army against unarmed citizens and legal governments.

Our advice is this: The U.S. government should stop issuing visas to members of the Soviet Communist Party. (Information about membership may be attained from visa applications.)

This simple measure, without harming cultural or economic connections between the Soviet Union and the United States, would be a huge blow to the ambitions of the neo-Stalinists.

MIKHAIL and IVAN GAMBARIAN.
Moscow.

Unanswered Questions

Regarding "After a Desert Storm, Still a Dust Bowl" (Meanwhile, Jan. 31):

Anton Shammas, for all his eloquence, missed some stepping-stones in the stream of history, and left me with the following unanswered questions:

- Why didn't Arabs establish their own state in 1948 in keeping with the United Nations partition decision?
- Why did Arabs attack the UN-established Jewish state? Could it be that half the pie was not enough?
- Why, from 1948 to 1967, didn't those Arabs so concerned about establishing an independent national home sling stones, torch tires, and swing chains against King Hussein of Jordan, who made the UN-partitioned Arab state part of his kingdom? Can you imagine what would have happened to them if they had?

What Mr. Shammas has not yet learned is that "a ghetto of their own making" is called a national home. The Jews would like to have one, just one. The Arabs already have 21.

RACHEL LIPSKY.
Jerusalem.

The Editor: A Life's Work Done in Good Conscience

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Pete Miller, who died on Sunday at age 83, edited The Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. My first paper, my hometown: I have much sentiment invested in both, and unremitting fondness and respect for Lawrence K. Miller, the flinty, funny, moody, probing Berkshire County native who stayed at home and practiced a marvelous American kind of journalism for 50 years.

His father bought The Eagle 100 years ago, and it is still family-owned and -run, this at a time when small independent (non-chain) papers, especially first-class ones, are fading out. He absorbed and transmitted a fierce loyalty not simply to the property — that is a New England tradition, too — but to the community, and in a very complex and creative way.

MEANWHILE

Before there was an environmental movement, there were individuals with a poet's appreciation of beauty and of the fragile interaction between nature and the people who live on the land. Such was Pete Miller, no tree hugger but someone who used his newspaper and his private resources both to conserve for everyone and to exploit for tourism an area whose natural graces had attracted the likes of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melville.

That is how Tony Rud and I got to canoe the Berkshires' length of the Housatonic River — a dream assignment! — reporting on the soft morning mists, the dark wastes.

The beauty of the land, and the automobile, drew to our western Massachusetts fastness Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's chamber music, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Tanglewood music festival and much else in summer culture. Pete Miller made sure the paper had its own serious cultural coverage — his music critic, for 55 years, was my father — without a Chamber of Commerce tilt.

Local news was always The Eagle's bread and butter. We kid reporters ferociously nailed down the middle initials of speeding violators and fearlessly pursued the public's right to know what sort of lace the bride wore.

In an area where local papers are most vulnerable, Pete Miller made it possible for superb reporters like Tom Morton to write straight about, for instance, the price-fixing scandal that overtook executives of Pittsfield's dominant industry, General Electric. This is also how one of those kids got a piece on back-roads slums into the paper at the height of the Tanglewood season.

Still, as the only newspaper seen regularly by most of its readers, The Eagle accepted a responsibility to provide a full plate of national and international news. No great traveler, Pete was no provincial, either. He was a voracious reader, and he believed in reading, believed that Berkshire folk were citizens of the nation and the world too: He would make them so.

A man of taste, he favored the opinion pages. He wrote editorials of a liberal persuasion in his own zestful high metropolitan style and installed as editorial page editor the urbane Roger Linscott, who brought The Eagle a Pulitzer Prize in 1973. He also kept open the local political space in which assorted worthies and sleazes, in the usual mix, struggled for ascendancy.

His obituary in The Eagle recalled an editorial of 1953 — the McCarthy period — protesting against a General Electric rule punishing employees who invoked the Fifth Amendment. The local GE panjandrum (Pete had a weakness for words like that) raged. Uncowed, Pete sent the piece out to papers in other GE plant cities.

He peopled the op-ed page with a spectrum of national political columnists, and meanwhile ran and invented a succession of literate local-issues and down-home writers.

His shamelessness and success in cadging the odd op-ed piece from the Berkshires' distinguished summer people were legendary.

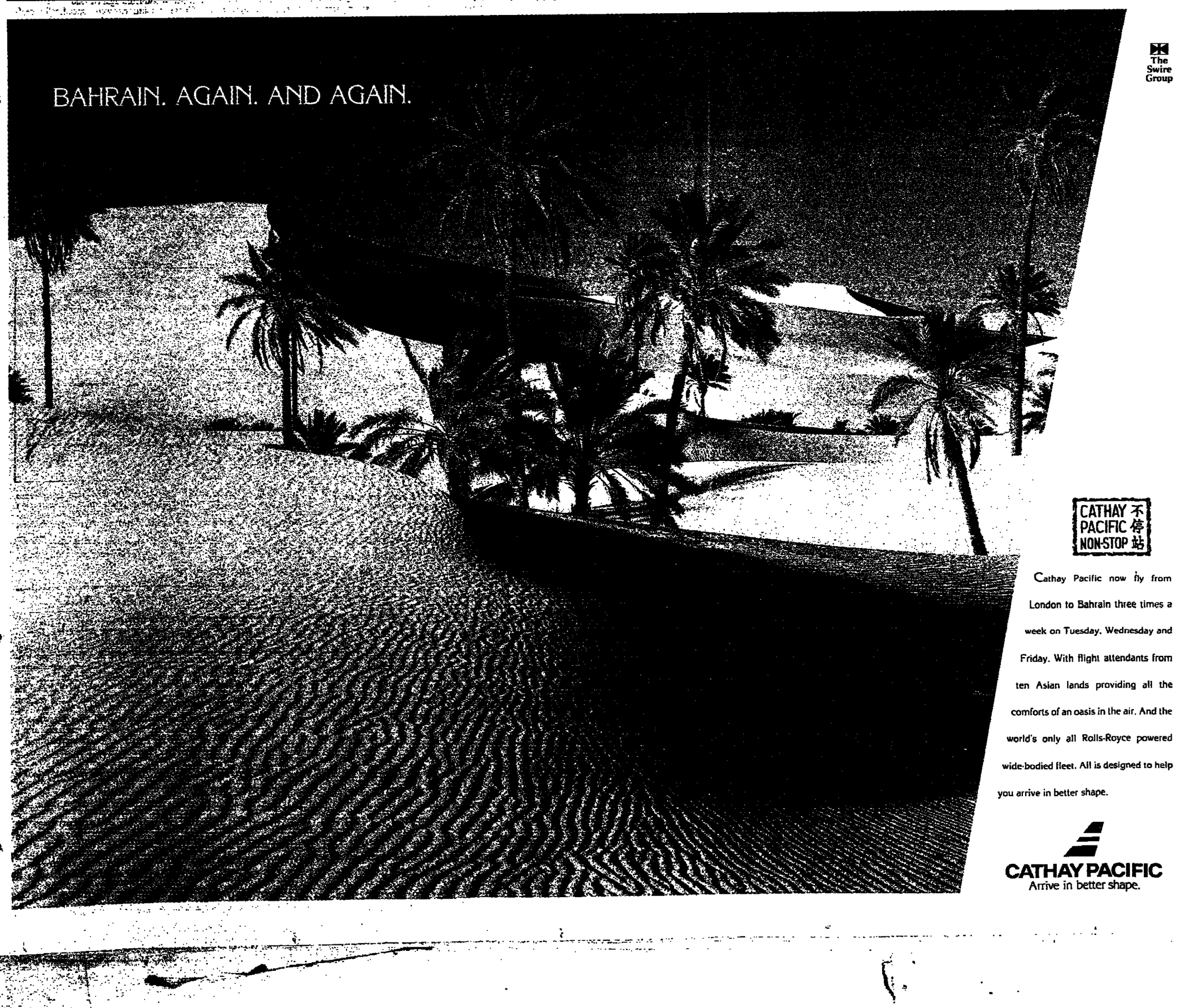
Long before the public's access to the media became an issue, he relentlessly generated letters and made the paper a lively and trusted popular forum.

Despite its monopoly, Pete Miller once wrote, The Eagle would insist on being vigorously opinionated: "This is done in good conscience because of a constant effort to keep its news columns unslanted, a resolution never to omit purposely news of significance or public interest, and the knowledge that its public correspondence columns are free and unrestricted."

With his classy kind of family-owned, family-managed and family-edited journalism, Pete Miller met the test of the marketplace, and met and raised the increasingly disparate tastes of his readers. I am grateful to be able to say that in my mind his contribution to the community is hopelessly intertwined with his lifelong associations with my family. This is how it is out there in America.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Flaubert, by Chabrol

Story's Secret Ingredient Is Missing

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — This season, a couple of pros who have always made very personal films look as if they were up for life achievement awards. Claude Chabrol's "Madame Bovary" is a grand scale version of Flaubert's novel, and Bertrand Blier's "Merci la Vie" tops his own delirious kind of road movie. Eric Rochant ("Aux Yeux du Monde") and Marie-Claude Treilhou ("Le Jour des Rois"), making their second features, focus on slight stories about obscure lives.

"Madame Bovary" (produced and released by Marin Karmitz, MK2).

Like Flaubert, Claude Chabrol finds his adulterous, murderous heroines in news items. He has in a way been making "Madame Bovary" for years — with films like "Violette Nozière" and "Une Affaire de Femmes," also with Isabelle Huppert.

He approaches the original cautiously; it is a delicate task to render Emma's famous ennui without imposing it on the audience. There is no way of filming "Madame Bovary" as the simple story of a peasant girl who marries up and then wants out. The trespassing Emma, fool for love, is so famous that the French even have a verb "to bovarize." Chabrol adapted, cast and directed this 2 hour and 20 minute film to fit the legend.

An exquisitely repressed Emma, trapped by her social stereotypes.

Jean-François Balmer bumbles along as Charles Bovary, driven by Emma's ambition; Christophe Malavoy curls his handsome lip as the coldhearted Rodolphe, and nobody knows better than Huppert how to express avidity from behind shuttered lids. She plays an exquisitely repressed Emma, trapped by her social stereotypes, tormented by the violence of her desires. The camera keeps her at an ironic distance in the ballroom scene, when she swoons from emotion, and at the country fair, cutting between the seductive Rodolphe and a droning ceremony for prize livestock.

There are few light touches — the costumes are perhaps a cut above what Norman villagers wore in the 1840s. Everything is spelled out in an off-screen narration by François Perier, with many a *mot juste*. Missing is the secret ingredient, the erotic atmosphere of Emma's convent fantasies, those books that promised romance and turned her into a dangerous woman.

"Merci la Vie" (produced by Ciné Valse, released by AMLF).

"Les Valseuses" (1974) was the hip road movie about two machos that put Gérard Depardieu on the map. Bertrand Blier has since explored the mating game in such films as "Tenue de Soirée," with Depardieu as a macho homosexual. In his latest dry-eyed look at modern love, two young girls are the roving predators. Camille (Charlotte Gainsbourg) is out for adventure, Joëlle (Anouk Grinberg), who has been around, zaps her partners with the AIDS virus.

The action veers from sex in a seaside resort, in color, to torture sessions with Nazis during the Occupation, in black and white. After a few of these flashbacks-and-forwards, it appears that "Merci la Vie" is a film within a film; to add to the confusion, Jean Carmet and Michel Blanc both play Camille's father.

There are a dozen famous faces in the cast, including, of course, Depardieu. The characters act no more surprised at being thrown together in this hectic way than if they were at a family reunion — perhaps because the actors know each other from years of acting in other Blier films. The sense of family is a looming presence — Carmet evokes Bernard Blier, the director's actor father, and the film borrows styles from Buñuel and Fellini, Godard and Lelouch.

Luckily, Grinberg and Gainsbourg are live wires: They pop gum, aim guns, fling slangy insults with aplomb. Blier has piled his rococo edifice perilously high; in this case, more is less.

"Aux Yeux du Monde" (produced by Alain Rocca, released by Pan Européenne).

Eric Rochant, whose first film was the successful, very Parisian "Un Monde sans Pitié," now takes a different direction. — a boy derails, a bus leaves its course and takes to country roads. Bruno (Yvan Attal) hijacks the school bus to get to his Juliette (Charlotte Gainsbourg) a hundred miles away. Driver (Marc Berman), schoolmistress (Kristin Scott-Thomas), and a handful of kids are in for a long haul.

Bruno is from the newly nihilistic generation who express themselves in a minimalist vocabulary — four letters, three words — as with some contemporary music, it takes a while to catch the rhythms. A disenchanted child of the post-'60s, he needs a grand gesture to show his girlfriend — and the world — that he is somebody.

Yvan Attal practically dances his performance as the high-strung Bruno, like Al Pacino in "Dog Day Afternoon." But Sidney Lumet's film showed a character acting out of internal pressure; Rochant's hero comes unhinged from lack of motivation. He is harmless enough, entertaining the children with gentle fables, but you worry a bit about the kids, stuck for two days on this bus — nobody throws up, nobody goes to the bathroom.

"Le Jour des Rois" (produced and released by Les Films du Losange).

Marie-Claude Treilhou's first film ("Simone Barbès") was about an usher in a porno movie theater. This Epiphany Sunday feast of three old sisters is another view — with affection — of skimpy lives. Suzanne (Paulette Dubost) and Germaine (Micheline Presle) visit Armande (Danielle Darrieux). Infantile Suzanne is mated to ferocious Georges (Michel Galabru), tetchy Germaine lives in an old people's home as grim as she is, while Armande, the material girl, lives in bourgeois glory — a sterile house with her henpecked Albert (Robert Lamoureux).

Nothing much happens — the sisters lunch at a Chinese restaurant, eat the traditional *galette*, crown poor Albert king. They pick on each other, hostilities break out. The day ends with a visit to an astonishing fourth sister, the gorgeous Marie-Louise — also played by Presle — the twin who got away.

Hollywood would have made this faster and funnier, but the Magi do come to the feast, seduced no doubt by Darrieux, Dubost and Presle, marvelous women who started acting with Ophuls, Renoir and Pabst, and have never stopped.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

Bizet plus Hammerstein: Wilhelmenia Fernandez in the Old Vic production of "Carmen Jones."

At Last, 'Carmen Jones' Crosses the Ocean

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Old Vic, somewhat adrift artistically since the abrupt departure of Jonathan Miller, has found itself the musical hit of the year, though the year could well be 1943. That was when Oscar Hammerstein, only briefly sidetracked by "Oklahoma!," finally brought to the stage his updating of Bizet, but it has taken another half-century for **"Carmen Jones"** to reach London, some commentary on the local availability of an all-black cast of 50 opera singers.

LONDON THEATER

Yet here they are now, in Simon Callow's triumphant production; a revelation to those knowing nothing more of this "Carmen" than Otto Preminger's woefully hazy film of 1954. On stage now, with the original orchestral arrangements intact, "Carmen Jones" joins "Miss Saigon" in that rare pantheon of truly tragic musicals: Just as Boublil and Schonberg have found a way of injecting Broadway into "Madame Butterfly" without breaking the original, so their forerunner 50 years ago found the show business in Bizet while retaining all the tragic grandeur of the original.

Hammerstein had of course earlier written the lyrics of "Ol' Man River" and "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" for "Show Boat," and it is true that by the time he got to "Carmen Jones" he had already been overtaken by the greater majesty of Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." But "Carmen Jones" still stands as a rare landmark of the American theater, and it is all to the credit of Callow and his choreographer, Stuart Hopps, that they have given this first London production a staging that would not have disgraced (or looked adrift in) the Broadway of the late 1940s.

The result is a tribute to Hammerstein as well as Bizet: an immensely energetic, careful and loving "Carmen Jones," two years in the making, preserving the tragic triangle of Carmen, Joe (Don José) and Husky Miller (Escamillo), while surrounding it with a cast of wartime factory girls and Chicago pimps who could have drifted in from "Guys and Dolls."

At the center is Wilhelmenia Fernandez as an arrogant, chilly Carmen, vocally magnificent and dramatically never better than when learning from the cards of her imminent rendezvous with death. Then we have (in the first of alternate casts) Damon Evans as the gentle, obsessive Joe and Gregg Baker's hulking prizefighter in pursuit of whom Carmen wrenches her story away from the parachute factory and into the bright stadium lights of a Chicago ring.

In the history of the American theater's sometimes halting attempts to come to terms with black power, "Carmen Jones" ranks just below "Porgy" and above every other show of its kind. Now that we have it in London, I suspect that local audiences will be unwilling to let it go until well into next year.

At the Ambassadors, **"My Lovely Shayna Maidel"** is Barbara Lebow's off-Broadway drama about Jewish sisters in New York at the end of World War II. One has spent the previous five years eating popcorn at the movies, the other surrounded by the death and depredation of the concentration camps. Through their halting, uneasy, embarrassed and sometimes bitter attempts to come to terms with each other's experience, Lebow has something to tell us about survival in general and the survival of the Jewish family in particular.

There are times when the script moves dangerously close to the soap-opera of "Winds of War," notably when we learn of their father having refused to send the money with which his other relatives might have escaped the death camps. But there are others, such as the reading of a litany of missing cousins presumed dead at Treblinka, when it achieves true tragedy — and all within the confines of a West Side apartment, where the guilt of survival is set against the hope of reconciliation and the against-all-odds triumph of sisterly feelings. In a powerful cast, Anita Dobson and Laurel Lefkow are the sisters, with John Burgess as their stiff-dominant father.

At the Apollo, **"Don't Dress for Dinner"** is a leftover French boulevard comedy that has already had one London outing under another name, but now turns up in a version by Robin Hawdon to remind us why the West End had abandoned mindless romps of this appalling kind. There is a certain mechanical dexterity as two couples arrange and rearrange their sex lives in a curiously elegant French country house. Beyond that the invitation not to dress for dinner should extend to not visiting the place at all.

At the Vaudeville until the end of this week, **"Lavishly Mounted"** is an elegant two-man cabaret with Kit Hesketh-Harvey and his piano-playing partner (known only as The Widow) cavorting through some splendidly savage parodies of Sondheim and Lloyd Webber before treating us to the secret operatic dreams of Norma Major and some more serious songs about the British passion for polluting rivers.

Jean Genet Inspires a Controversial Film

By Alvin Klein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a fictitious town on Long Island, a 7-year-old boy sees his mother being beaten by his father and murders him. The boy disappears.

On the streets of Brooklyn, a scientist, after experimenting with a sex hormone, is transmogrified into a monster who spreads "despicable contagion." He jumps out the window in front of an angry mob.

Cut to a French prison, where an inmate is raped by another and is later killed in an escape attempt.

Respectively titled "Hero," "Horror" and "Homo," these three stories, disparate in content and in style, are juxtaposed throughout an unorthodox new film, "Poison."

Even before its opening in New York City, the film reignited criticism by conservative organizations against the National Endowment for the Arts, which granted $25,000 for post-production work.

"Poison" encompasses sendups of television documentaries in color and B-movie melodramas in black and white. "This is an editor's film," a co-editor, James Lyons, said about "Poison," which won the Grand Jury Prize this year at the Sundance Film Festival in Utah. With Todd Haynes, its writer and director, Lyons co-edited "Poison."

The film also marks the acting debut of Lyons, 30. He plays the prisoner, Jack Bolton, who is seduced, spat upon and shot, and whose role is described in a publicity release as "taunting and sexually ambiguous."

Although the themes of sex, violence and death are obviously what the "Poison" stories have in common on the surface, they resonate with contemporary implications about the perpetuation of child and wife abuse, the social stigmas of deviant behavior and the specter of AIDS.

The film, shot on a budget of $250,000, was inspired by the works of Jean Genet.

Squeamish spectators fled the theater at the Sundance screening. "It will be unpalatable to many mainstream viewers," according to a review in Variety, the show-business trade newspaper. The review described "Poison" as bold, audacious, clever and imaginative, and predicted that "off-beat-picture supporters will be passionate in their advocacy."

ON the basis of the review, the Reverend Donald E. Wildmon, head of the American Family Association in Tupelo, Mississippi, said "Poison" had "explicit porno scenes of homosexuals involved in anal sex" and wrote letters last month to members of Congress, attacking the arts endowment's backing of the film.

Defending the support, the chairman of the endowment, John E. Frohnmayer, denied that the film was obscene or pornographic. He said "Poison" illustrated the "destructive effect of violence," rather than its glorification. "It is the work of a serious artist dealing with a serious issue in our society."

Haynes first attracted attention in 1987 with his award-winning underground film, "Superstar," which dealt with the singer Karen Carpenter's fatal battle with anorexia and had a cast consisting entirely of dolls.

Haynes spotted Lyons, who was working as a freelance film editor since graduating from New York University in 1983. "Todd thought I looked right for the part and asked me to try out," Lyons recalled.

On the new acting aspect of his career, Lyons said: "I want to keep cutting film. I feel most alive when I'm making those decisions and watching them grow into a large structure."

In view of the perceptions of "Poison" as shocking and sensational, Lyons said he would rather dwell on the "unexpected" reactions of audiences. "A middle-age schoolteacher said she thought it was very sexy," he recalled.

Regarding the film's cult versus mass appeal, Lyons said: "The narrative takes chances with form and subject matter, but it's accessible, if you want it to be. Genet transformed experience by being open. 'Poison' has been described as a gay film, and I don't want to take a big stand on whether it is or isn't, but that's only one-third of it.

"I don't see random audiences as that divided between gays and straights. And I think the truth of it is for everybody. It doesn't condescend to audiences. What it means is not clear-cut, and I think people can handle that."

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Washington Smiles but Grumbles

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — When President George Bush received Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany at the White House two weeks ago, both sought to make the occasion a demonstration of what they insisted are the continued warm ties between Washington and Bonn.

Mr. Waigel announced that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government was making the final payment on the $5.5 billion it had pledged to help pay the 1991 costs of U.S. forces in the Gulf war, and Mr. Bush praised the German action as an important contribution to the successful allied military campaign to end Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

What went unmentioned during their smiling appearance before reporters was the degree to which events of the past year — the reunification of Germany and the Gulf war — raised questions on both sides of the Atlantic about how Germany should fulfill its global responsibilities in the years ahead.

It is an open secret that many U.S. officials and members of Congress believe that Germany has been, at best, a grudging supporter of the anti-Iraq coalition. While no one here questions the enormous problems and costs that Bonn faces in bringing the former Communist part of Germany up to the economic and social level of the West, many also feel that the Germans are using reunification as an excuse to evade the the obligations that go with being the richest country of Europe.

Fueling the resentment is the fact that Mr. Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d took the lead last year in convincing the Soviet leader, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to overcome his misgivings about an enlarged Germany anchored in the West and permit reunification. But, American critics charge, when the Bush administration decided that it had to oppose Iraq's aggression in the Middle East, Germany's response fell far short of the support it had received from the United States.

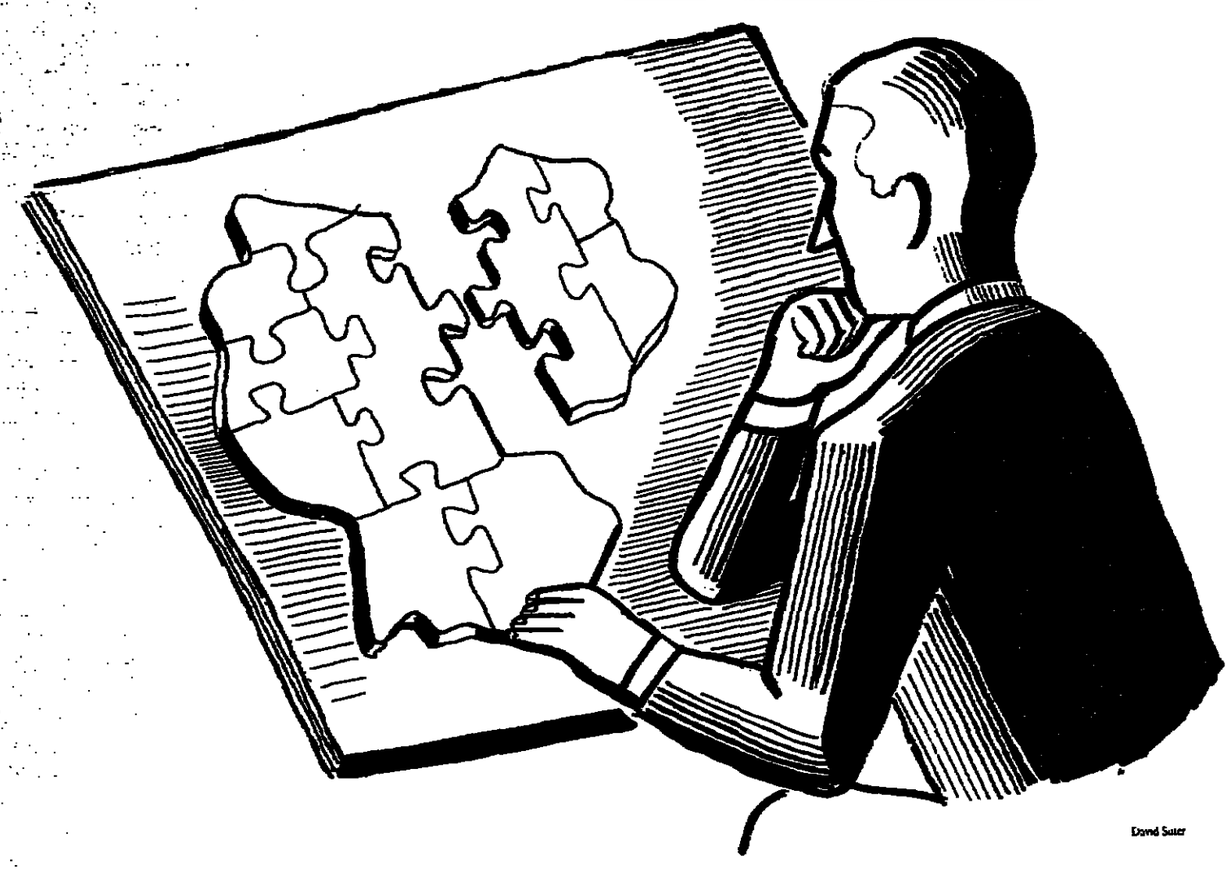
THAT attitude became especially acute after the Gulf crisis erupted last August, and the German government refused to send troops to the region, arguing that its constitution barred its troops from fighting outside the NATO theater in Europe. Bonn's counteroffer to help with cash rather than manpower was regarded as grudging and inadequate.

And American attitudes toward Germany were further aggravated by German peace demonstrations against the bombing of Baghdad and by revelations that German firms had helped Iraq amass stocks of poison gas and other weapons of mass destruction.

In fact, what brought Mr. Waigel to Washington was the Kohl government's realization that it had to act quickly to head off a new surge of American irritation caused by suggestions that Bonn might renege on its pledge to pay the $5.5 billion to the United States and an additional $5.5 billion to other countries that have suffered financial losses as a result of the war.

Germany's opposition Social Democrats had argued that Bonn should reconsider the size of its commitment in view of the brief time it had taken U.S.-led forces to win the Gulf war. That argument had considerable resonance among German voters angered by the Kohl government's failure to estimate properly the enormous costs of absorbing East Germany

Continued on page 13



David Suter

Gulf War Brings a Loss of Innocence

By Edward Roby

BONN — A squadron of Alpha jets was dispatched to "defend" Turkey, a NATO ally, just before the bombardment of Iraq began in mid-January. Patriot air-defense missiles were rushed to Israel to counter Soviet-made Scud rockets. And a flotilla of minesweepers later steamed to the Gulf to help the allies mop up.

This was the German military contribution to the recent Gulf conflict: A handful of soldiers, sailors and airmen were sent off with fanfare in the media, to the embarrassment of many Germans. But they never got to bear a shot fired in anger.

Although purely symbolic when measured against the U.S.-led force that defeated the Iraqi Army, the German contingent was highly significant in another way: It was the first time since their unconditional surrender in World War II that Germany's forces had ever been sent abroad to an armed conflict, something the Germans promised themselves they would never do again.

This sudden loss of innocence has touched off a soul-searching foreign policy debate in the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) and in the major political parties. Coming on the heels of reunification, which accomplished in one stunning stroke the overriding national goal of the postwar era, Germany's Gulf involvement revealed an urgent need to rethink the country's foreign policy.

"We were heavily involved," said Karl Lamers, chief parliamentary foreign policy spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats. Citing logistical support to the allied coalition in the Gulf, the unprecedented shipment of German weapons to the combatants outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the German contribution of 17.6 billion Deutsche marks, Mr. Lamers added: "This was strictly against all our principles. Our position had been an essentially pacifist one."

Wolfgang Roth, a Social Democrat member of parliament and the opposition's main economics spokesman, put the issue in practical terms: "We paid 17 billion marks for the war. This is a 180-degree about-face. The public is skeptical. That's money that would otherwise have been spent on reunification." He called the German contribution "a pretty good result" for a "war of nerves" waged by the Americans.

> Political leaders concede that confusion now reigns on what international role the new Germany should play in a world that remains dangerous.

Political leaders like Mr. Lamers concede that confusion now reigns on what international role the new Germany should play in a world that remains dangerous, despite the end of the Cold War clash of ideologies and superpowers. This role must fit Germany's great prosperity and economic clout. But it must also pay homage to principles of international law, civil rights, multilateralism and a reliance on diplomacy rather than gunboats to resolve foreign conflicts.

For the Germany that reluctantly unfurled its flag in the Gulf is also the country where a skeptical public had resisted rearmament in the 1950s, where anti-war demonstrations frequently drew upward of a million marchers during the 1980s and where politicians across the spectrum had vowed that "war will never again go forth from German soil." This was the new, peace-loving, democratic, anti-colonial Germany that demonstratively wrote a prohibition against foreign military adventures into its constitution.

Yet Germany's foreign military deployment this year was accompanied by hardly a whimper of protest — a surprising phenomenon that the left-leaning daily Frankfurter Rundschau pondered in a melancholy editorial on the dispirited peace movement, titled "Das Schweigen" ("The Silence").

America's policymakers, on the other hand, openly disparaged the token German military contribution until it was sweetened with a cash handout equal to 8.55 billion marks.

Interventionist voices of the American press felt it unnecessary even to inquire whether the Germans agreed with the U.S. program unfolding in the Gulf. Foreign editorialists asked instead whether the Germans had degenerated from a race of warriors to callow malingerers, albeit rich ones.

Ironically, just a couple of years ago, Germany's erstwhile foes would certainly have agonized over just the opposite question: Are the Germans marching again? Now the answer is yes. But this time the Germans are not goose-stepping to war; their cadence is more like a hesitant slow march.

The marching tune is coming from the United States, which many German bankers and businessmen sadly regard as a fiscal casualty after its victory over the Soviet Union in the Cold War arms race. And the Germans, although they grudgingly paid the piper, harbor strong misgivings about the nature of the "new world order" being touted by Washington.

"We don't want a North-South conflict," said Karsten D. Voigt, chief parliamentary spokesman on foreign policy for Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party. "We were against military escalation."

Mr. Lamers, too, believes that the challenge posed by the Third World calls for a joint Western political and economic response rather than preemptive military confrontations. "We cannot halt or reverse the process of technological civilization," he said, alluding to sophisticated weaponry being acquired by developing countries. "We can't stop it forever. It is just a question of time."

The policy for which the Germans have been conscripted has been likened by one German geopolitical strategist to a march "up a dead-end street." So why, after vigorously protesting the Vietnam War and criticizing U.S. military ventures since then, did they go along with

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Economy Feels Strains as Price Of Unity Mounts

Without a World Recovery, Bonn Fears a Slowdown

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT — West Germany's economy has been such a sleek and steady juggernaut for the last decade that many experts doubted that even reunification would faze it much. They were wrong.

The strains of absorbing 16 million new citizens in eastern Germany and their desolate economy are now clearly taking a toll on the West German machine: a weakening Deutsche mark, rising inflation, higher taxes, near-record interest rates and a slumping current account balance.

Although the economy in western Germany is still humming along impressively in spite of all these problems, it will need a good dose of luck to pull through the coming months without major adjustments.

"Unfavorable growth conditions coupled with large resource transfers to eastern Germany and a commensurate business downturn in western Germany will erode prosperity," said Eckhard Cornehl, economist with Bank Julius Baer in Frankfurt.

Most of all, officials are hoping for a pickup in the world economy, notably in the United States, some time this year and in eastern Germany late this year or early next. If those upswings do not materialize fast enough, however, most economists fear a serious slowdown in western Germany.

GROWTH estimates are already being ratcheted backward. Only several months ago most bankers and economists were predicting rates of 3 to 3.5 percent, but the steady flow of troubling news from eastern Germany has pulled those estimates down to a range of 2.5 to 3 percent.

Next year, economists say, the economy is likely to slip perilously close to zero growth in the first half before picking up toward the end of the year, again assuming that the world economy and eastern Germany are by then in much higher gear.

The optimal scenario would have eastern Germany continuing to absorb much of western Germany's vast flow of exports until sometime next year. At that point, eastern Germany would become more self-sufficient and the flow of western Germany's exports would be channeled to a recovering world economy.

But a number of possible surprises, mostly unpleasant, may cloud the picture.

The current round of labor negotiations in western Germany is one of the most troubling. A recent settlement for 6 percent wage gains for public service workers will cost the government an additional 19 billion Deutsche marks (more than $11 billion).

Some of the private-sector unions, meanwhile, are asking for wage gains of 10 percent or more. With unemployment relatively low in western Germany, the unions are self-confident and could push through gains that would sharply boost unit labor costs and inflation.

Dresdner Bank predicted in its most recent economic outlook that unit labor costs could rise 4 percent this year and next, causing inflation to "accelerate considerably" in 1992.

Reuters

Karl Otto Pöhl

For the next few months, low fuel prices are expected to allow inflation to stay fairly close to last year's moderate rate of 2.7 percent. But Deutsche Bank predicts that recent fuel taxes scheduled to take effect in July could boost the rate by a full percentage point and bring the rate to 3.5 percent for the year as a whole, the highest rate in eight years.

Inflation-watchers are also uncomfortable about the recent strength of the dollar, boosted by the war's victory bonus, and the weakness of the mark. If the mark's long-term strength continues to be sapped by worries about collapse in eastern Germany and slowdown in western Germany, inflation will be further aggravated as the huge volume of current

Continued on page 12

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Privatizing Agency Comes to Symbolize The Crisis in East

Process of Selling State Companies Has Entered a More Difficult Stage

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT — The Treuhandanstalt, the agency charged with privatizing nearly half the land and virtually all of the industry of former East Germany, is crossing a painful threshold following last week's assassination of its director, Detlev Rohwedder.

Its task, though hardly easy for Mr. Rohwedder and his predecessors in the organization's formative days, promises to be even more awesome as the last traces of the euphoria following reunification fade away and are replaced by the bitter reality of long-term restructuring and mass unemployment.

> Treuhandanstalt officials do not want to become baby-sitters for doomed companies.

In the new chapter of its existence, the true depth of the area's industrial collapse is coming sharply into focus as firms finally calculate meaningful balance sheets and find themselves stumbling in harsh world markets.

At the same time, a sense of profound discontent is welling up in the population of eastern Germany, causing tens of thousands to march in new demonstrations and to curse the Treuhandanstalt as one of its chief targets.

The Treuhandanstalt has, more than any other institution, come to symbolize the uncertainties, the opportunities and the pain of an economic system based on performance.

Mr. Rohwedder, himself a Social Democrat and a native of eastern Germany, was not insensitive to these frustrations and was beginning to emphasize the role of the Treuhandanstalt as an agency to reform existing companies as well as to sell or eliminate them. His successors will no doubt be forced to continue shaping the organization in this direction for several reasons.

First, the relatively easy task of selling firms will become much harder simply because many of the best units have already gone.

Second, social discontent in eastern Germany is likely to make politicians in Bonn more and more nervous at the prospect of 16 million eastern Germans voicing their discontent at the polls. Not only officials in eastern Germany but also Chancellor Helmut Kohl are getting increasingly uneasy about the backlash that may crystallize with a third to a half of the area's labor force effectively unemployed.

But restructuring companies, rather than simply selling or closing them, will require more effort, funding and personnel in the Treuhandanstalt and already the organization seems to be expanding toward this purpose.

Founded a year ago and still little more than an idea only six months ago, it is now rapidly becoming a vast organization of some 2,000 employees with specialists in all branches of industry and all geographical areas of eastern Germany. Its 15 regional offices are steadily developing more expertise, while the head office, located on Berlin's historic Alexanderplatz, is focusing on the treatment of large conglomerates.

THE extent of its domain is still not fully mapped out. Officials estimate that they must deal with about 8,000 firms but add that breakaway branches keep steadily appearing and may soon drive the total over 10,000. These companies in turn have between 40,000 and 50,000 operating plants.

Treuhandanstalt officials calculate that the total number of employees is roughly equal to the combined work force of the 25 largest public companies in the United States.

So far, the Treuhandanstalt has managed to sell roughly 1,000 of the firms and only about 100 of these were bought by foreigners, in spite of Mr. Rohwedder's active promotions abroad.

This leaves a vast backlog of firms, each with unique problems and each with a labor force desperate to keep at least their jobs at a time when nearly everything else in their lives is changing.

In spite of the pressures, however, the basic purpose of the Treuhandanstalt remains clear in the eyes of its managers: to sell as much as possible and to restructure solely with a view toward selling as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Rohwedder was unambiguous on this basic theme in an Easter letter written for his staff only days before his death: "The priority will continue to be the transfer of firms into private ownership. That is the best way to marshal knowledge, new capital and new strategic goals in order to save a company and jobs. Privatization is the most effective restructuring."

After his death, other Treuhandanstalt officials stressed in their eulogies that the violent act would not distract them from Mr. Rohwedder's controversial strategy to privatize as much and as soon as possible in spite of the pain of the adjustment.

IN FACT, Treuhandanstalt officials rarely lose an opportunity to point out that they see their role as temporary and do not want to become baby-sitters and hand-holders for laggard or doomed companies.

"The more successful we are, the sooner we will disappear," said Mr. Rohwedder in a much quoted declaration.

Many eastern Germans point resentfully to the large areas of western Germany where the government bailed out various key firms and regions for decades.

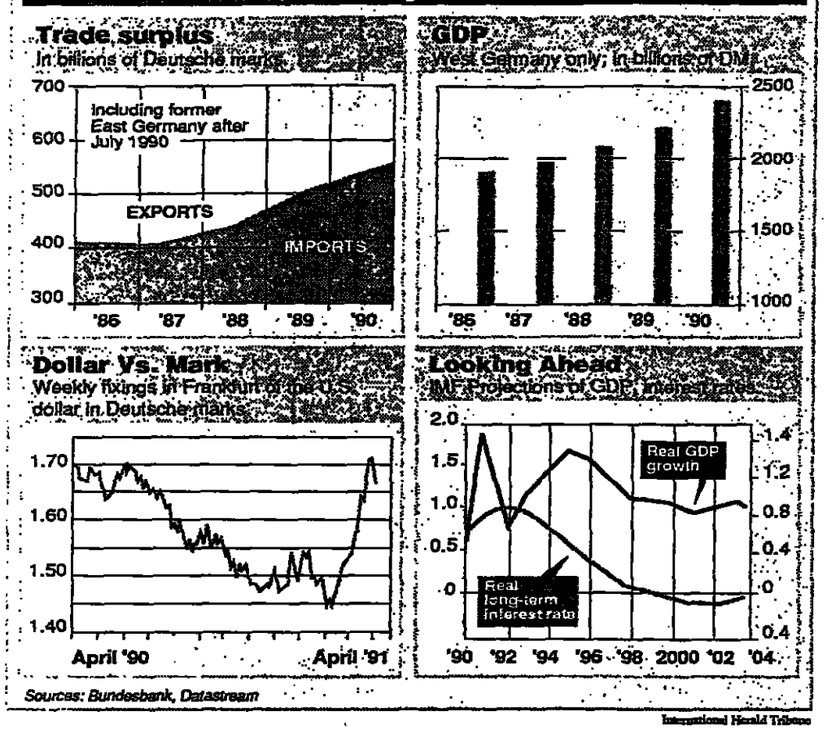
Their resentment grows when they hear officials of the all-powerful Treuhandanstalt say, as Mr. Rohwedder did recently, that "the goodwill of the Treuhandanstalt can only be gained through a good opening balance sheet and a convincing strategy for restructuring."

He did not want an industrial policy *"à la française,"* referring to the French government's *dirigiste* approach of special treatment for companies in ailing industrial branches or geographical areas.

In the new chapter of the Treuhandanstalt's existence, the major conflict is likely to be the tension between businessmen and politicians. The agency's top officials, mostly businessmen from the west, feel that short-term pain is necessary for long-term health.

But the politicians, along with unions and courts, will not be able to ignore grass-roots discontent and are likely to make the Treuhandanstalt's job more and more difficult.

The German Economy



Sources: Bundesbank, Datastream

International Herald Tribune

East's Economy Tumbles, And Worst Is Yet to Come

FRANKFURT — Eastern Germany has in a year and a half been transformed from the world's most successful Communist economy to one of the capitalist world's bigger failures.

Once known as the East bloc's high-technology center and most reliable exporter, it is now collapsing in spite of the more than 100 billion Deutsche marks ($59 billion) poured into the area so far by western Germany — and no one doubts that the worst is yet to come.

Most economists predict that eastern Germany's economy will tumble 15 percent this year after a similar drop in 1990. Both the Economics Ministry and most prognosticators, shy after being proven wrong with many overly optimistic readings over the last year and a half, are talking about a recovery in 1992 but are vague about the pace or depth.

With tens of thousands of people taking to the streets in weekly demonstrations, politicians in Bonn are nervously calling for more patience in the east and for more investment from the west. In Erfurt on Sunday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said, "I'm sure that despite the psychological problems, the way we have chosen is the right one." But the long-awaited flood of western investment is still only trickling to an area saddled with desolate infrastructure, treacherous real estate disputes and a chaotic business atmosphere.

The watershed event that doomed the economy of eastern Germany to the current period of confusion was last July's introduction of the Deutsche mark, one of the world's strongest currencies.

This single gesture, grandly offered by Mr. Kohl as the ultimate key to lock in reunification, did in fact probably do more than anything else to irrevocably forge a single country. But it also forced eastern Germany onto a dangerously fast track in the bewildering transformation from a socialist to a capitalist society.

Its shoddy production had been able to survive in sheltered markets with a cheap currency and a range of state subsidies, but it has turned out to be totally unprepared for the world market. The final straw was denomination in the Deutsche mark, a currency that has had four decades to grow in step with the massive economy of western Germany and which is overpowering many firms in eastern Germany.

The result, long predicted by the Bundesbank president, Karl-Otto Pöhl, and most economists, was the effective bankruptcy of the vast bulk of eastern Germany's industry.

While other East European countries do not benefit from the intensive guidance and massive aid that eastern Germany is getting from western Germany, their currencies will at least reflect their economies and they will be able to sell cheaply on world markets for years to come.

> Bonn urges more patience in east and more investment from west.

Similarly, wage costs in eastern Germany are rising rapidly toward standards in western Germany and in the process are losing any meaningful relationship with productivity levels in eastern Germany. Eastern wages rose by 40 percent alone between the last quarters of 1989 and 1990, making various predictions about an equalization of wage levels between eastern and western Germany in the next three to four years plausible.

But Lutz Hoffmann, president of the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin, calculates that investment in eastern Germany would have to rise in real terms by at least 20 percent per year over the next decade in order to set the stage for productivity meriting wage levels equal to those in western Germany.

Other East European countries, by contrast, will be able to attract investment as cheap-labor countries.

One clear casualty of eastern Germany's shift to the Deutsche mark and toward western German labor costs has been the loss of its most important former market, the rest of Eastern Europe, where its goods have become far too expensive.

The Institute for Economic Research estimates that trade with the Soviet Union alone, which totaled 20 billion to 25 billion marks in 1990, will at most amount to 10 billion this year. The institute has calculated that nearly 600,000 jobs are dependent on exports to the Soviet Union.

One of the great concerns of policymakers is that whole sectors and regions may face chronic unemployment if too much of the recovery process is left to market forces. The southern provinces of Saxony and Thuringia could soon regain their prewar prowess as high-technology centers and could even surpass some depressed areas in western Germany. But officials expect that areas dominated by such lagging sectors as shipbuilding, steel and agriculture will need years of subsidies to avoid total collapse.

Perhaps the most basic change required in eastern Germany is the psychological adjustment for a nation of individuals who have had little say over their destiny since the 1930s and who were guaranteed work by the Communist government.

"There is something that people in the West do not consider on the subject of unemployment and that is that people who live here have no experience with unemployment," said Kurt Biedenkopf, premier of the eastern German state of Saxony. "They have never had the opportunity to develop the qualities that you need to overcome unemployment on your own initiative."

As in the rest of Eastern Europe, institutions and instincts that most Westerners take for granted have been unknown and could take a generation to take hold.

"It is impossible to predict how long it takes to activate self-confidence and active entrepreneurship in people who have lost the habit of freedom for the last 58 years," said Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann.

Richard E. Smith

Following Monetary Union, Bundesbank Faces Its Toughest Decade

By Miriam Widman

FRANKFURT — For Bundesbank policymakers, the 1990s are starting out to be the toughest decade they have experienced since the bank was created in 1957.

The decade opened with the biggest currency experiment since the reform of 1948 — currency union with former East Germany. Bonn pushed through the union at a rapid pace, ignoring most Bundesbank suggestions, and Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the central bank, said last month that this had produced an economic "disaster."

While analysts disagree as to whether 1991 will be an easier year for the 18 members of the Bundesbank's policy-making central council, they are unanimous in one prediction: German interest rates will not come down anytime soon.

"The problems this year are different," says Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank. Although last year was tough, Bundesbank inflation fighters were helped by the near record-high levels of the Deutsche mark against the U.S. dollar. A low dollar helps keep import prices down, since many key imports, like oil, are priced in dollars. Additionally, consumer prices remained "miraculously low," according to Mr. Pöhl. Prices rose by just 2.7 percent, even though the West German economy expanded by 4.6 percent, the strongest rate of growth in 14 years.

This year, many of those factors are gone, and analysts say the Bundesbank faces two key challenges: keeping inflation low and defending the Deutsche mark.

On the inflation front, the key danger signs include wage rounds, tax increases and rapid growth of the money supply.

The recent agreement for a 6 percent salary increase for public sector workers is not seen as inflationary. But the metalworkers' union has been pushing for a 10 percent increase, saying they would not accept what the public workers did. Additionally, a new round of negotiations is to take place next year. Wage developments, and their possible inflationary impact, is a key concern at the bank, according to statements from council members.

Although analysts believe that the Bundesbank was pleased to learn that Bonn has discovered other ways to raise funds for eastern Germany than by borrowing more, tax hikes are inflationary.

Ceris Williams, senior international economist with Midland Montagu Research in London, believes that tax increases will push inflation to an annual 4 percent in July. The Bundesbank will not tighten policy simply on that figure, he said. But if the tax increases feed into an underlying, continual increase in prices, watch out. More tax-produced inflation is on the way in 1992, when tobacco taxes are to take effect, he notes. An increase in the value-added tax is likely for 1993.

> Some economic factors have changed, analysts say, but the Bundesbank faces two key challenges this year: keeping inflation low and defending the Deutsche mark.

With all these developments, "the Bundesbank will have to be very tight on things," Mr. Williams said.

Many agree that because Bonn did not follow the Bundesbank's suggestion to exchange East marks for West marks at a 2-for-1 ratio, there is a "monetary overhang" in the German money supply. In plain English, this means there are too many Deutsche marks chasing too few goods, creating a breeding ground for higher prices and inflation.

As for the weaker Deutsche mark, some say the lower value for the German currency has more to do with a pickup in sentiment for the U.S. economy, and subsequent stronger dollar, than with a weaker mark. Others disagree. The end result spells trouble for the Bundesbank. For one, a higher dollar means more imported inflation.

Opinions vary over the fate of the mark, but Georg Linsenbühler, an economist with Money Market Services International, has one of the gloomiest predictions. He sees "a D-mark crisis" around July. Other economists are not so pessimistic, but they cite the following factors as dangerous for the Deutsche mark:

- **Unrest in the Soviet Union.** Warren Oliver, an economist with UBS-Philips & Drew in London, does not believe a deterioration in the Soviet Union would hurt the mark that much, "unless there is genuine chaos in Eastern Europe, such as wars." Another severe disruption would be massive migration from the East to Germany. Other analysts are not so generous in their analysis. They say the Soviet factor now represents a clear danger to the mark.
- **Trouble in eastern Germany,** and subsequent bigger fiscal deficits. A breakout of violent social unrest in eastern Germany would weaken the mark, economists say. Also, many believe that the government is going to have to come up with more than the 140 billion marks ($85.4 billion) in net new borrowings pledged in the 1991 budget. Both Mr. Linsenbühler and Mr. Oliver are of this view.

Mr. Oliver says the question is not whether the government will go over, "but whether they can keep it to 170 billion or 180 billion." Mr. Walter disagrees. He thinks Bonn will stay within its limits, but the problem will be dispersing all that money. Nevertheless, the disastrous state of the eastern German economy is a worry. Mr. Walter estimates that 50 percent of the eastern German gross national product will come from transfers from western Germany this year.

For policy, all this means that the Bundesbank will have to keep monetary policy tight. Most analysts believe that the bank will manage to avoid raising interest rates further, but most also do not see interest rates coming down soon.

The German central bank is unlikely to be moved by high unemployment in the east or slow economic growth in both the east and west to ease rates. Actually, slower growth in the west will actually help Bundesbank policymakers, by taking the heat off the economy. High unemployment in eastern Germany, while politically devastating, will not move the Bundesbank to ease policy.

As Mr. Linsenbühler puts it: "Doing something about the eastern German economy is not part of monetary policy."

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a Frankfurt-based journalist who contributes regularly to the Journal of Commerce.

Economy Strained

Continued from page 11

imports and capital flowing into Germany suddenly becomes much more expensive.

"The unfavorable trend in German foreign trade and the shrinking growth projections for the second half of this year will lead to expectations of a weakening Deutsche mark," Mr. Cornehl said. "Yet, a weak mark would be poison for the country's required capital imports."

The Bundesbank has made it clear that it is ready to apply the monetary brakes as long as necessary in order to keep inflation steady and will not be frightened from this course by wrath from abroad, from the government in Bonn or from demonstrators in eastern Germany.

Two months ago, the Bundesbank raised its leading rates in spite of efforts by other countries to lower their own. Although Germany was already under fire internationally for failing to contribute more to the Gulf war, the Bundesbank proceeded with a move that further strained the economies of Gulf coalition nations such as the United States, Britain and France.

"I am happy that the Bundesbank is in the position to make such decisions independently," said Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the bank, at the time. "That is the great value of an independent central bank."

Bonn's recent decision to raise taxes to help pay for reunification has taken some pressure off the Bundesbank but the great debate in the Frankfurt financial community is whether the central bank may become worried enough to raise rates yet another notch in coming weeks or months.

Such a move would undoubtedly tame inflation but it would also be a major new strain on an economy that is already slowing down and that is being expected to channel the most investments to eastern Germany.

"Germany has shifted to a considerable degree into the position of the United States and Britain, which had to pursue a strategy of high interest rates in order to stabilize their currencies," said Bayerische Hypothekenbank in its most recent economic overview. "But we know from experience that this can only be tolerated as long as the economy can bear high rates."

RICHARD E. SMITH is the International Herald Tribune's correspondent in Frankfurt.

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Germany / A Special Report

French Fears of German Power Subside

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The great French panic about the new Germany has subsided, giving way to more confused, and perhaps more realistic, uncertainty about the future of the power across the Rhine.

A year ago, the political and business elites in Paris buzzed with talk about the threat of unleashed German ambitions in Europe. No other major capital, not even Moscow, reacted so vehemently to the imminence of reunification after East Germany's vote in March 1990.

Briefly, contemporary Germany captured wide attention among French people, who ordinarily show scant interest in anything German. Despite the close cooperation between governments and bureaucracies in the two countries, French grass-roots contact with Germany, as measured by travel in Germany or knowledge of German culture, seems to be shrinking. At the same time, German-language classes are growing in French business schools, where fluency in utilitarian German is deemed an economic asset.

This lack of concern among the mass of French people helped the French government dampen the concern among intellectuals and some business leaders about the risk of seeing Germany start to overshadow France.

In a dramatic change — all the more striking because it was a silent development — the specter of German power has vacated center stage in French debate about international affairs.

These days, according to an aide to Prime Minister Michel Rocard, "French decision-makers are busily trying to get to grips with the changing realities in Germany and so are less inclined to indulge in the kind of emotional generalizations that make for facile conversations and sensational polemics.

"We have become more schizophrenic about the Germans, and that is perhaps the beginning of wisdom."

In less colorful terms, his view is that the French, while alarmed by new signs of German imperiousness, also have gained fresh confidence that they can find ways of coping with the rising power of Bonn today and Berlin tomorrow.

His conviction is shared by many French policymakers and executives, who increasingly entertain the view that, despite its new freedom of action, Germany continues to face too many problems to dispense with its special relationship with France.

This view has been strengthened by reassurances from Bonn that nothing in reunification has shaken the primacy for Germans of European integration and Western solidarity.

But French desire to take Germany at its word often conflicts with an increasingly clear-eyed judgement of German actions.

The resulting schizophrenia in French attitudes is confirmed in conversations with officials and executives in both government and the private sector. Almost within the same breath, contradictory views are voiced with equal intensity.

• A Defense Ministry official maintains both that "the Germans are so afraid of military force that their pacifism will leave Europe defenseless" and that "the European Community must take responsibility for defense." Worrying that a proposed amendment to the German Constitution will bar Bonn from providing troops for a proposed European Action Force for peace-keeping in Eastern Europe, a presidential aide murmurs that Germany will accept more international obligations in a few years.

> 'We have become more schizophrenic about the Germans, and that is perhaps the beginning of wisdom.'

• A Foreign Ministry official says that "France wants the new world order to be adjudicated in the Security Council," where France is one of the five countries with a permanent veto. Then he wonders aloud "how long Germany will accept a situation in which France is a permanent member, but not Germany or the EC."

• An industrialist relishes the extra French exports to Germany for the reconstruction of former East Germany, then complains that almost all significant investments in the new part of Germany are reserved in practice for Germans — despite Bonn's pledge to the EC to encourage international competition there.

• A banker worries about high German interest rates, which show that Germany will always put its domestic priorities, in this case preventing inflation during the reconstruction in eastern Germany, ahead of any collective European policy, in this case the opportunity to spur regional growth by lowering interest rates throughout Europe. Yet, the banker professes confidence in long-term economic cooperation with Germany because of the Bonn government's reassurances that it remains committed to some form of economic and monetary union.

• A government official handling industrial policy dismisses fears of German economic hegemony in Europe by noting that French investments in Germany roughly equal German investments in France. Then he concedes that French investors are effectively barred from taking over German concerns by unavowed national preferences and ownership arrangements in Germany, while German lack of investment in France reflects a lack of German interest so far.

If the French often appear to be of two minds about Germany, the thrust of their hopes and concerns is that Germany will need time to digest its new status — time that France can use to reposition itself as an indispensable partner to its powerful neighbor.

What remains unchanged, of course, is the fact that France is the outside power whose strategic and economic destinies and national self-confidence were hardest hit by the emergence of a united Germany.

For decades, France had operated on the assumption that German foreign policy, threatened by Soviet power and constrained by the division of Germany, would always have to defer to French power.

FRENCH business was confident that it had nothing to fear from German competition because some French markets were off-limits to German exporters (for example, sectors such as weapons or zones such as West Africa) and because German investors were not internationally aggressive.

On this basis, Paris felt that a French-German axis at the core of a developing European Community guaranteed a preeminent role for France in any future Europe.

All these *French assumptions* collapsed with the fall of the Berlin Wall. The depth of French alarm was evident in the government's ill-fated attempts to enlist Soviet help to slow reunification and an outpouring of warnings that Germany would turn away from Western Europe in order to develop its own sphere of influence in the center of Europe.

Gamely, French officials, the architects of the French-German axis, scoffed at fears of a new German assertiveness and insisted that German reunification was simply a challenge, and a healthy one, to France to step up the pace of its own economic modernization.

In the last 12 months, events have comforted the French government's position, and astute diplomatic action by Bonn has helped calm the most acute apprehensions in Paris.

By the time German unity was formally accepted last November at a Paris summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Western leaders' attention was already preoccupied by the military confrontation with Iraq.

France's ability to act in the Gulf crisis, and Germany's equally conspicuous inability to act there, suddenly gave a new lease on life to the idea that France still has a global role that will be beyond German challenge for the rest of the decade.

New worries about the threat of turbulence in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe seem likely to bury any impression that Europe has become so safe that military power has been supplanted permanently by a combination of political compromises and economic incentives.

The effect has been to convince French leaders that they have time, after all, before they have to deal with a truly "new Germany." That time is being used by Paris to press for tighter EC unity, partly in hopes that the process will prevent any revival of German nationalism, partly because EC unity is the cornerstone of President François Mitterrand's foreign policy.

As a result, progress on EC unity in all fields continues to be a political talisman for the governments in both Paris and Bonn. "Our best policy is to keep preaching Europe and reminding the Germans of how they are expected to act," according to a French cabinet minister.

France, he suggests, has no alternative, quickly adding: "Let's hope Germany has no alternative either."

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl at a news conference in September.

U.S. Keeps Smiling

Continued from page 11

into the West and the subsequent *tilted for steep tax hikes in Germany.*

Mr. Waigel missed no opportunity while in Washington to deny that he had come, as one congressional aide suggested, "to look at the books to ensure that Bonn wasn't being cheated." Instead, he insisted, his purpose was to "pull the rug out from under the unnecessary domestic debate stirred by the opposition in Germany" and demonstrate to Americans that Bonn's reliability as an ally "cannot be questioned."

Despite their annoyance at Germany's lukewarm stance toward *the Gulf war, senior* U.S. officials generally tend to take him at his word. They acknowledge that the problems of reunification are so great that the Germans will have no choice other than to spend a lot of time looking inward for many years to come. But they also cannot help wondering whether the need to do that will loosen Germany's moorings in the West.

Much of this debate centers on the wisdom of the policies espoused by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, who are the junior partner of the conservative Christian Democrats in Mr. Kohl's coalition government. Mr. Genscher, who has been foreign minister since 1974, longer than any of his Western counterparts, periodically has irritated Washington and Bonn's other NATO partners. In their view, he has been too quick to pursue a quasi-neutralism that diplomats have dubbed "Genscherism."

"Its central tenet is the idea that Germany can remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization while simultaneously acting as a bridge between East and West. That has made him a staunch advocate of seeking negotiated settlements to international problems, and many of Mr. Genscher's critics, both in Germany and abroad, believe he felt that Iraq should have been dealt with through political rather than military means, even if that meant making concessions to the Iraqis at Kuwait's expense.

In a recent speech, Mr. Genscher rejected these charges, cited the large amounts of financial aid that Bonn is giving to Poland and other former Communist states in Eastern Europe and said: "Germany is carrying more than its fair share of the burden for establishment of a peaceful, peacefully evolving world."

He also suggested that if other countries want Germany to assume greater responsibilities, they should give it the opportunity to express its views "more strongly" in the United Nations Security Council. That was widely interpreted as a call for Germany to have a permanent seat on the council, an idea that is rejected by at least three of the five permanent members: France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials, who note that they get along with Mr. Genscher most of the time, said such calls for more influence are only natural, given Germany's wealth and the added political clout it eventually will gain from reunification. In fact, the officials said, German bids for a greater say in world affairs are likely to become more frequent, and the principal World War II victors — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — will have to come to *terms with* the idea that they no longer can keep the Germans waiting in the anteroom while they make the decisions affecting the world.

"The real question is not whether Germany will have a bigger role to play," said one U.S. official who asked not to be identified. "Rather, the question is whether the present and future German governments will face up to situations like the Gulf war that have the potential for domestic controversy and avoid the temptation to find reasons why it can't get involved. Germany has to say not that its past bars it from involvement but that its size and wealth means it must make its voice heard and its presence felt."

JOHN M. GOSHKO reports on international affairs from Washington for The Washington Post.

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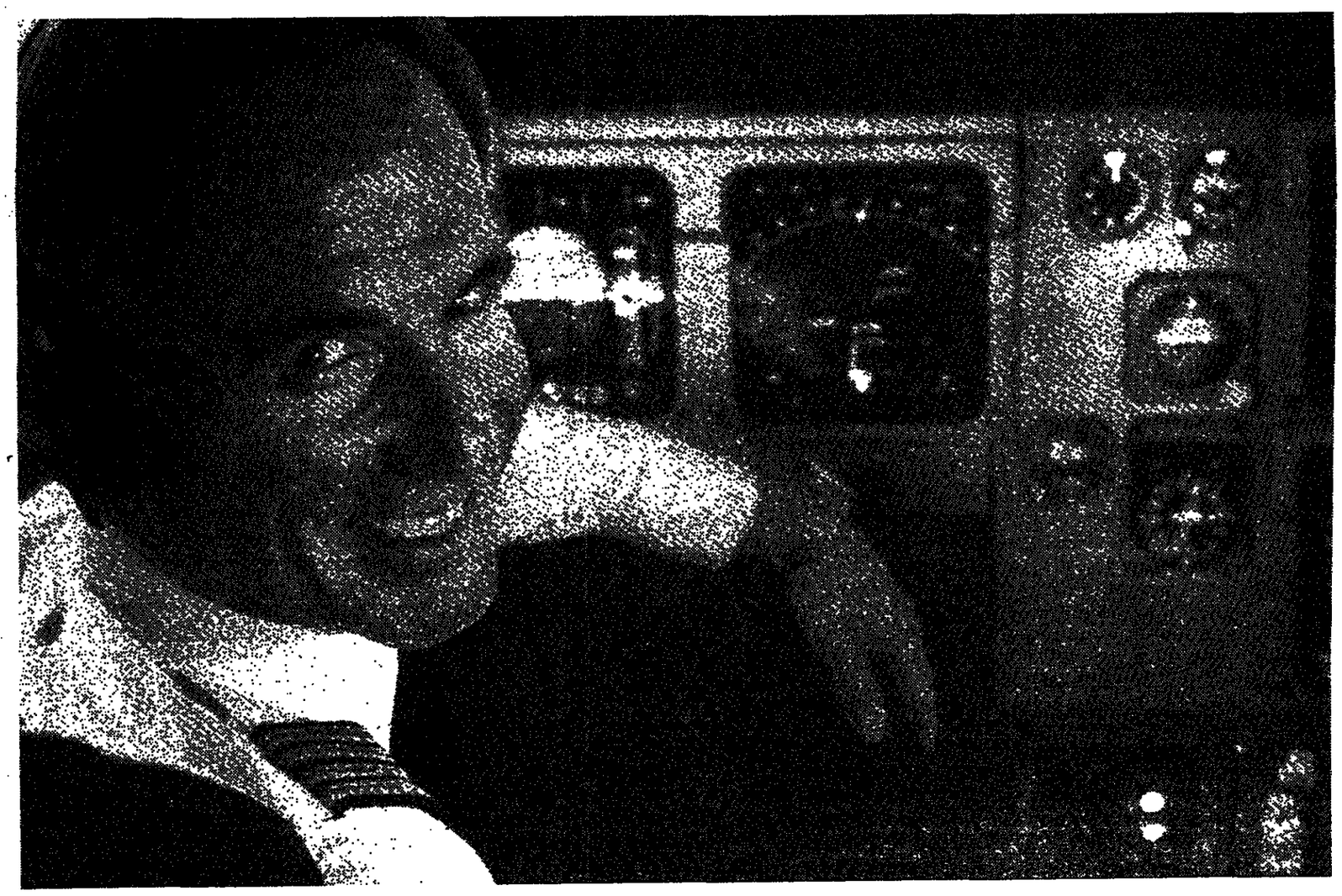

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Security Debate Focuses on EC Military Integration

By Edward Roby

BONN — Restoration of German sovereignty last year and the country's subsequent involvement in a U.S.-led military intervention beyond the NATO sphere have pushed Germany to the center of another wrenching security debate within the European Community.

This policy debate, unlike the missile-basing wrangles of a decade ago, appears to pit the French-German core of the EC against Britain, which has chosen a role of surrogate speaker for the United States.

A majority of member countries at an EC meeting last month in Luxembourg generally favored closer coordination of their military policy in step with the goal of political integration, to be achieved with a new EC treaty. They endorsed a French-German proposal gradually to develop the military role of the West European Union (WEU) in association with the heretofore political and economic EC.

WEU, as a strictly European military organization, has existed until now largely on paper. It has occasionally been touted as a European counterpoint, and therefore a potential rival, to the U.S.-dominated Atlantic alliance.

Ireland, Denmark and Greece are the only EC members that do not belong to WEU. In Luxembourg, the foreign ministers of Britain and the Netherlands opposed a formal link between the EC and WEU on grounds that Washington might see this as an assault on U.S. leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Is it? A standard continental European answer is that the NATO rationale — the division of the world into hostile ideological blocs, each led by a superpower — has changed drastically. The end of a divided Europe also requires a new European security structure to defuse the latent clash of nationalities and to integrate Europe's vastly enhanced economic power.

"The development of a common European foreign, security and defense policy is not intended to create an ersatz NATO, but to reinforce the European pillar within the Western alliance," Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said last month. "A growing sense of identity in Europe must not make the Atlantic wider."

The reasons for NATO have not disappeared, said Karl Lamers, chief parliamentary foreign policy spokesman for Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union, "but they have changed so much that the alliance cannot go on the way it is." Mr. Lamers added, "The American position that everything should remain just as it is cannot be maintained." With the development of EC military policy, say, through WEU, the Atlantic alliance could evolve into an authentic U.S.-EC partnership.

A first step in this direction was taken three years ago with the organization of a French-German brigade. This raised the issue of whether German forces were still fully integrated into NATO. French forces do not fall under NATO command.

America's Gulf intervention confronted Europe with a fait accompli, forcing the countries to decide individually on their response in the absence of any EC collective security organ. German leaders say this posed problems for practically all EC members. This was particularly true for the Germans, who picked up the tab, and for the French, who felt compelled to place their forces under U.S. command for the first time.

"We need military integration, and not in terms of mass," Mr. Lamers said. "Burden-sharing means having a voice. We'll either do it or we will all have to take a stance like France [outside the NATO command structure]. There is already a tendency to get out, for example, in armament outlays.

"I think this is in the long-term interest of America, too. The issue is what influence the United States should have on the EC. We need EC-American relations in all areas, not just security."

Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party is also rushing to catch up with the new security debate. Its support is needed to lift the constitutional restriction on deployment of German forces abroad. The Social Democratic leadership in mid-March dropped its reservations about German participation in United Nations peacekeeping units. Karsten D. Voigt, the party's chief parliamentary foreign policy spokesman, said he would have gone a step further to permit German forces to fight under UN command.

Mr. Genscher recently said that Germany's enlarged responsibilities after the end of the East-West conflict mean it must be able to join in UN military actions.

Proposals to develop the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) into a pan-European security arrangement, meanwhile, seemed to be losing ground. Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democratic candidate for chancellor in last December's all-German election, is among those who point out that the 34 conference members include two superpowers.

"It is doubtful that America would ever reconcile itself to a role as equal among equals," he said in his newly published book, "German Truths: The National and Social Question." For countries like France, that would saddle CSCE with similar drawbacks to NATO, which is perceived to be dominated by U.S. global interests, Mr. Lafontaine observed.

Ever since the CSCE adopted the Paris Charter ending the Cold War last November, Mr. Genscher has been calling it the basis for a peaceful pan-European order. CSCE offers the best available framework for the integration of the East European countries into the EC, and full European integration is an aim of Germany's foreign policy.

Mr. Genscher has issued assurances against any "rationalization" of German foreign policy. He and practically all other German leaders continually stress Germany's unswerving commitment to EC integration, the UN and the Atlantic alliance.

Jost Delbrück, director of the Institute of International Law at Kiel University, said Germany made an irrevocable decision to cast its fate with the Western democracies back in the Adenauer years, when West Germany rejected the Soviet offer of unity in exchange for neutrality. He said Germany's controversial involvement in the Gulf conflict was justified by its membership in the United Nations, which he stressed "is not a pacifist organization." The UN Security Council authorized the Gulf war.

When Germany decides to play a military role outside of NATO, then its participation would always have to be embedded in some multinational organization and it would have to be in keeping with international law, he said. "This is one of the differences we have with the United States," Mr. Delbrück said.

"They say as long as international law is in our interest we will abide by it, if not, we'll ignore it. We [the Germans] can never accept this."

Martin Specht/Gamma

A demonstration in Bonn against the Gulf war, above; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, top right.

The Associated Press

A Loss of Innocence

Continued from page 11

the Gulf campaign? The reply is: Germany had no choice.

"We came under massive pressure," said Mr. Lamers. "We had no alternative. Had we done nothing, our foreign policy would have suffered irreparable damage. We would have lost all influence."

Jost Delbrück, director of the Institute for International Law at Kiel University and a guest lecturer at Indiana University, prefers to depict Germany as a willing partner. "The United States was saying we must stand shoulder to shoulder with the other democratic countries," he said. "The basis of our policy had been defense. This was intervention. Therein lies the problem."

No German need page far back into history to explain all the reticence to join in. After the catastrophe of World War II, "the only legitimation for rearmament was the Russian threat," said Mr. Lamers. "As a front-line state, we were directly threatened. Then came reunification. Peace broke out."

The Gulf conflict, coming immediately thereafter, contradicted an important lesson of the East-West nuclear standoff that had just ended, namely, that there could be no winner in an armed confrontation involving rival power blocs.

Mr. Delbrück resorted to a Miltonesque metaphor to explain Germany's current identity crisis. The unexpected triumph of reunification, followed swiftly by the wrenching moral dilemma posed by the Gulf conflict, was for the Germans an experience of Paradise Gained and then Paradise Lost.

"The rediscovery of the German identity," said Mr. Delbrück, "began with the realization that confrontation did not vanish from the world with reunification." Referring to the beginning of the air war against Iraq, he said, "On Jan. 16, we watched the world go up in flames and we were challenged to take a stand."

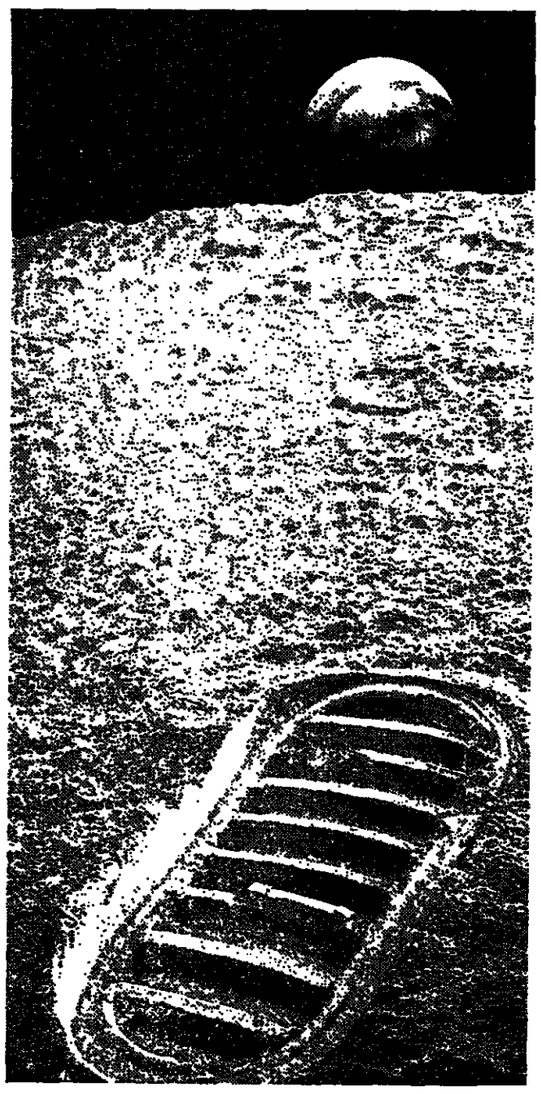
Reluctant participation in the Gulf conflict has dispelled what some regard as naive illusions, including the appealing notion that a country as important as Germany might be permitted the luxury of pursuing an essentially neutral course in the world. "A free-floating Germany for me is a nightmare," Mr. Delbrück said.

The debate over the country's future foreign and security policy has started. The concrete issue before the Bundestag is whether German forces, which are fully integrated into NATO, could also be placed at the disposal of the United Nations or allowed to participate outside NATO in some joint European security structure like the West European Union.

"For us, this is a momentous step," said Mr. Voigt. "It is a departure from our fixation on the East-West conflict. And it is a question of our future."

EDWARD ROBY is a free-lance journalist based in Germany.

We took the first step in 1240



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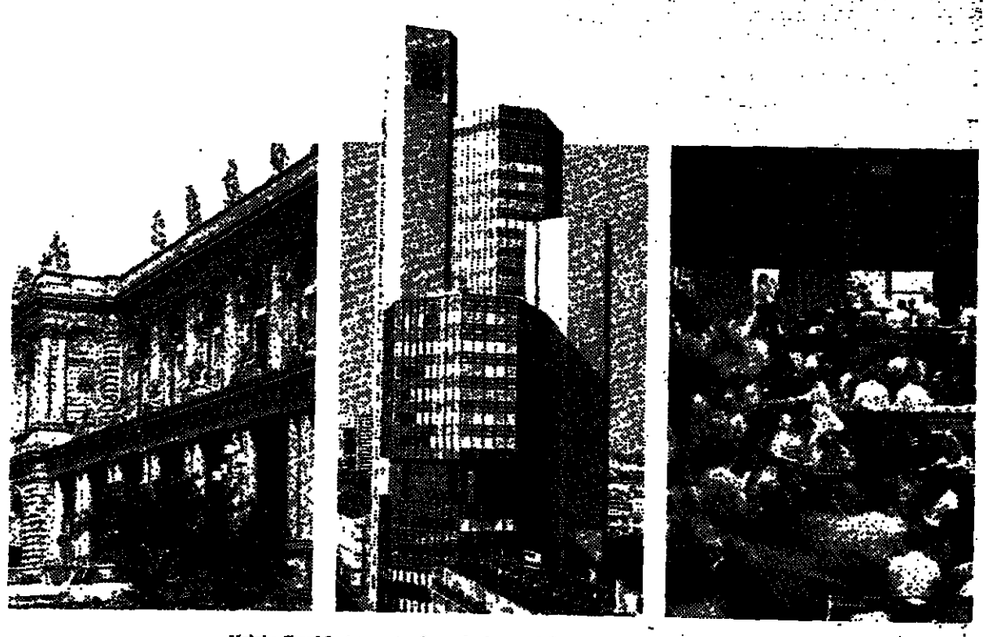

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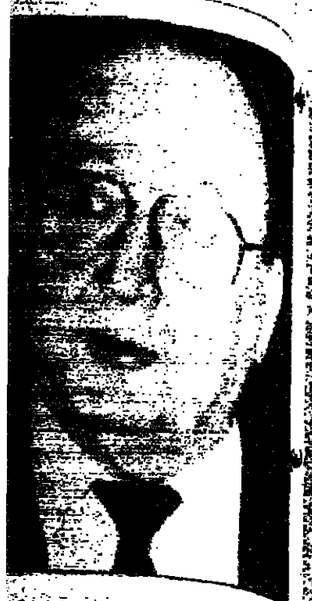

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Audiences Forsake Arts, But Not for Arts' Sake

Price Rises Deter Eastern Theatergoers

By Michael Farr

BERLIN — The arts in eastern Germany, for years a solace and refuge to ordinary people under Communism, have been thrown into crisis by the sudden onset of capitalism brought by German reunification.

Concert halls and theaters, which played to packed audiences during the bleak years of Communism, have been left half empty as eastern Germans prefer to be otherwise distracted or find it hard to afford seat prices, which have often tripled.

With the old Communist subsidies removed and new ones from financially strapped local state authorities under strict review, the future of all but the most prestigious theaters and institutions has been plunged into doubt.

"People are demonstrating their new-found liberty by saving up for video recorders and watching porno movies at home," said a young actress at eastern Berlin's "Das Ei" ("The Egg") cabaret theater, whose future is uncertain and who asked not to be identified. "It is sad but understandable."

She added: "Faced with wholesale unemployment and worried about rent and other price increases, theater and concert-going has become a luxury it never was under Communism."

Wolfgang Thierse, a leading eastern German Social Democrat who since last December's general election has sat on the opposition benches in the Bonn parliament, has warned of the collapse of the cultural infrastructure in what was East Germany. "When I think that by the middle of the year, in all probability, 40 percent of all working people in eastern Germany will be jobless, then it seems to me highly inappropriate to ask for money for culture when the minds of most are on something quite different," he said.

Rolf Zitzlsperger of the German Culture Council is also concerned. "The selling off, the breaking up and the ditching without replacement of communal and regional cultural establishments and structures in the former East Germany is as dramatic and depressing as the social situation," he said.

> The catastrophic state of the economy in the east has dictated other priorities.

Udo Zimmermann, the composer and intendant of the Leipzig opera house, said: "Art and culture have nothing to do with the decrepit GDR. Leipzig's famous Gewandhaus orchestra and the opera, soon to celebrate 250 and 300 years of existence respectively, were not creations of the GDR and will not go down with it.

"Art and culture are not less important here than in the West. We have European cultural institutions of the highest rank," said Mr. Zimmermann. "Culture is life sustaining. Life stops when the music does."

But the catastrophic state of the economy in the east has dictated other priorities.

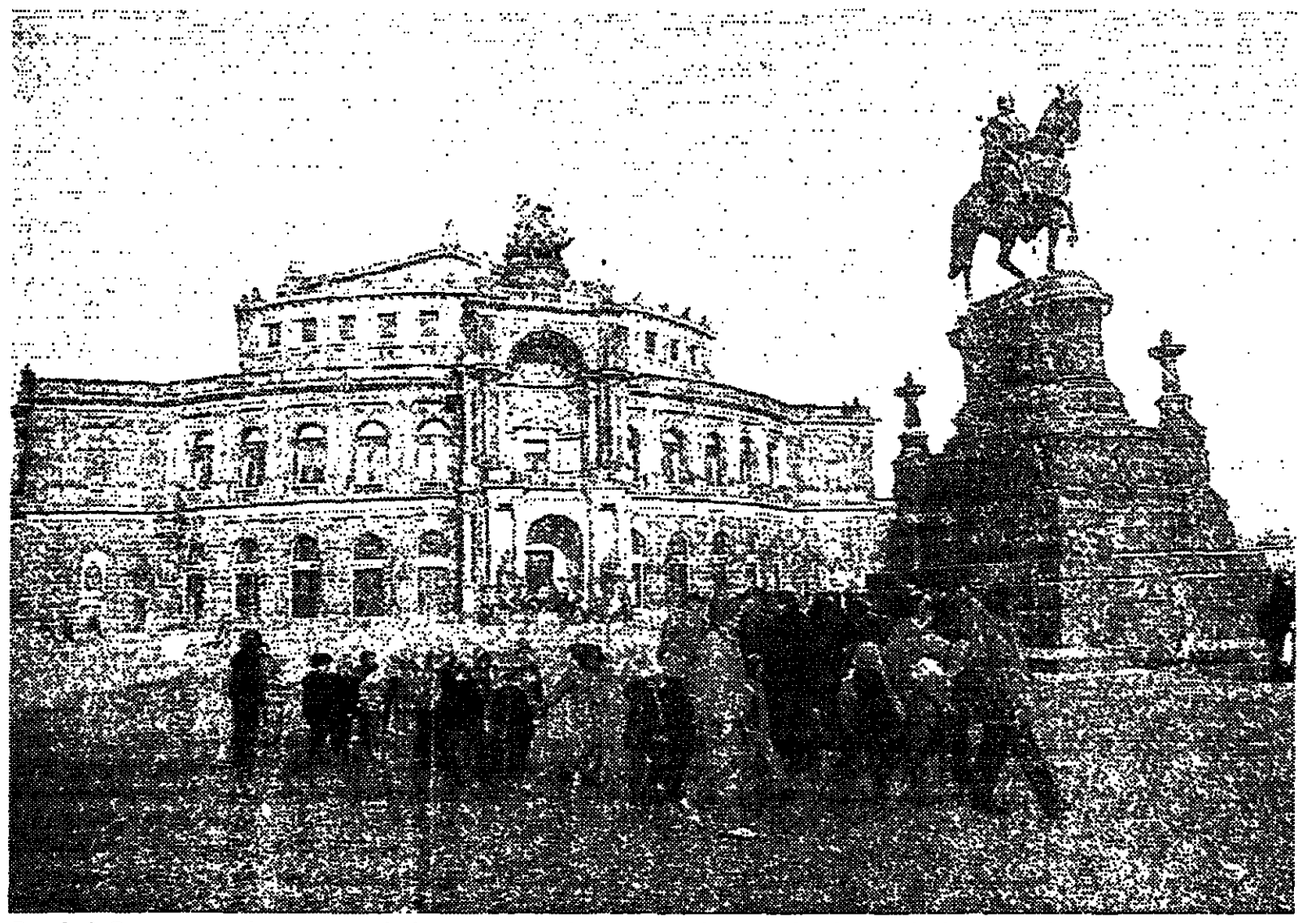
The Leipzig opera house is, with 1,700 seats, Germany's third biggest after Hamburg and Munich, but, as Mr. Zimmermann points out, its annual budget of 25 million Deutsche marks ($14.7 million) compares poorly with those in Hamburg and Munich of 90 million to 110 million marks.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony and long-time rival of Leipzig, has a theater budget of only 10 million marks compared with a generous 300 million marks set aside for the western banking metropolis of Frankfurt.

Yet, it is Dresden, with its Semper opera, meticulously restored after its wartime destruction and reopened to a great fanfare in 1985, as well as the celebrated Staatskapelle orchestra, which has the reputation.

THE financial gulf between east and west is reflected also in the fees paid to artists, with a top rate of 2,500 marks a performance in the east representing only a third or quarter of what is offered in western Germany. A stage production in Dresden can expect to be allocated 30,000 marks, compared with 200,000 marks in Frankfurt.

Eastern German performers and artists feel they have been deceived and point to the clause in last year's reunification agreement that culture will not suffer as a result of unity.



Dresden's Semper opera house, restored after its wartime destruction and reopened with great fanfare in 1985.

"Chancellor Kohl promised that on the road to unity there wouldn't be any losers — but that is a lie," says Hans Jörn Wober, an actor at Dresden's Schauspielhaus, where performers earn a quarter of the salary they could expect in the west.

A particular financing problem is posed by Berlin, whose reunification has brought more than a multiplication of cultural facilities; in fact, three opera houses, 27 theaters, six orchestras, 150 chamber music ensembles and three major museum complexes.

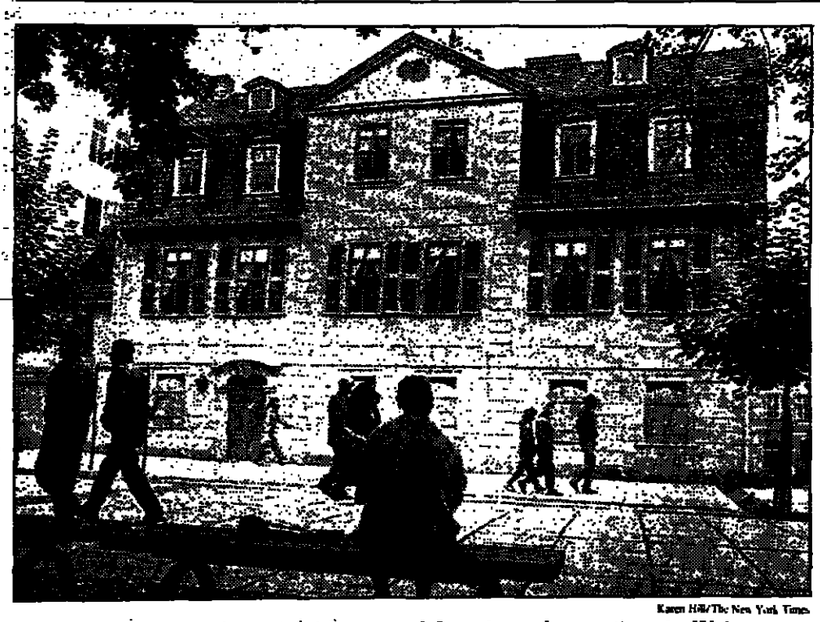
Eastern Berlin's group of museums clustered on the Museuminsel (Museum Island) have come under the sway of the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation), which was set up in 1957 to run the museums in the western half of the city.

Such newly combined riches lend weight to united Berlin's aspiration to become the cultural capital of Europe, but at a cost in subsidies that is unlikely to be maintained beyond the immediate term.

"Mergers and closures, cloaked under the term 'rationalization,' seem inevitable," noted a theater producer in the east. "We must brace ourselves; we are about to have our cushion taken away."

There is an air of bitterness abroad on eastern stages and a feeling that like so much else they have allowed themselves to capitulate to western interests and cultural imperialism after years of often subtly defying the Communists.

MICHAEL FARR is a correspondent based in Germany. His book "Vanishing Borders: The Rediscovery of Eastern Germany" is being published in November.



Karen Hill/The New York Times

The home of Friedrich von Schiller, one of the principal attractions in Weimar.

Its Past May Save Weimar Yet

By Stephen Kinzer

WEIMAR, Germany — One bookstore in this charming old town has a shelf devoted to works by local authors. Goethe, Schiller, and Nietzsche are among them.

Other titans who lived or worked here include Luther, Bach and Liszt.

The spirit of art and culture that pervades Weimar has been a source of local pride for centuries.

Officials now hope it will save the town from the economic collapse that is threatening much of eastern Germany.

"Weimar does not need and does not want a heavy industrial base," said the newly elected mayor, Klaus Buettner. "We need new businesses here, but we aren't inviting every speculator from the west who wants to build a video game center. Our real goal is to make Weimar one of Europe's cultural capitals, and we consider it a very realistic goal."

More than 3 million tourists visited Weimar last year, and figures for this year will probably show a considerable increase. Many of the visitors are Japanese with a special interest in European classicism. Others are Italians drawn by Goethe's rhapsodic accounts of travels in Italy.

Unlike many towns in what used to be East Germany, Weimar boasts an attractive center marked by well-scrubbed facades. Museums and monuments celebrate its humanistic tradition.

Homes that once belonged to Goethe and Schiller, separated by only a few blocks, are the city's principal attractions. The enlightened ideals the two men shared, and their devotion to what Schiller called "the spirit of freedom," are cornerstones of Weimar's history.

At gift shops here, sales clerks are well schooled in local lore. They can tell visitors which enlightened nobleman invited Goethe to come to live in Weimar (Duke Karl August) and how many love letters the great poet wrote to his mistress, Charlotte von Stein (1,700).

Just beyond the center of town, music spills from the open windows at the Franz Liszt Music School.

A bit farther out is the first home of the Bauhaus school of design, which was founded here by Walter Gropius in 1919. The building is now a school of architecture with an international student body.

The founding of the Bauhaus was not the only momentous event that took place in Weimar in 1919.

That year, the German Parliament met here and proclaimed the Weimar Republic, an ill-fated experiment in democracy that collapsed with the Nazis' rise to power in 1933.

The town that produced much of Germany's richest and most life-affirming culture, and which represents some of the greatest achievements of the German people, also played a tragic role in the Nazi era. On a hillside outside of town is the Buchenwald concentration camp, where 65,000 men, women, and children died.

Residents of Weimar speak openly about the camp, and tourist guides encourage people to visit the memorial there. The name Buchenwald, however, is rarely heard here. People refer to the camp simply as *da oben* — "up there."

German reunification, which occurred last year, has altered the cultural scene here only slightly.

The exhibitions at Buchenwald, which gloss over important aspects of the camp's history, are being revised and expanded.

Nietzsche's home, which was closed to the public for decades because East German officials did not approve of his writings, is now open.

And the towering statue of Goethe and Schiller that stands before the National Theater is to undergo a four-month cleaning, perhaps the first since it was put up in 1857.

To many people who live here, however, unification has meant what it means for people throughout eastern Germany: sudden economic dislocation, high prices, skyrocketing unemployment and profound insecurity.

"In the old days, you got your job and a kindergarten space for your kids without even thinking about it," Jakob Wolf, a 57-year-old schoolteacher, said as he walked along Schillerstrasse. "Now, you never know if you're going to be called in and fired from one day to the next. Naturally, people are upset. They remember that the old system was better in some ways."

IN AN upstairs office at the National Theater, Christina Schild, who helped lead protests against the East German government in 1989, now works as a publicity agent. She resisted appeals that she run for Parliament last year, and now she watches politics as an outsider.

"Unifying Germany was absolutely not our goal when we started the protest movement," Miss Schild said. "We wanted to find some kind of a third way that wouldn't submerge us entirely in the market economy. But that turned out not to be what people wanted."

To some people in Weimar, especially the young, German reunification has been an undreamed-of blessing, the sudden opening of vast new possibilities.

"My grandmother used to tell me not to think about abandoning East Germany, because the day would come when I'd be free to travel and do whatever I want here," said Gudrun Poetke, a 21-year-old student. "I never believed her, but she turned out to be right."

The German government, battered by complaints that it is not doing enough for cities and towns in the east, recently announced a package of grants including $65 million for Weimar. Part of it will be spent to refurbish the center of the city and the rest will be used to build a warehousing and light industry complex in the nearby countryside. Coca-Cola will be one of the tenants.

"Weimar is one of the few cities in eastern Germany that has a lot worth saving, and we're going to save it all," Mr. Buettner said. "We want to develop, but we want the kind of development that Goethe would approve of."

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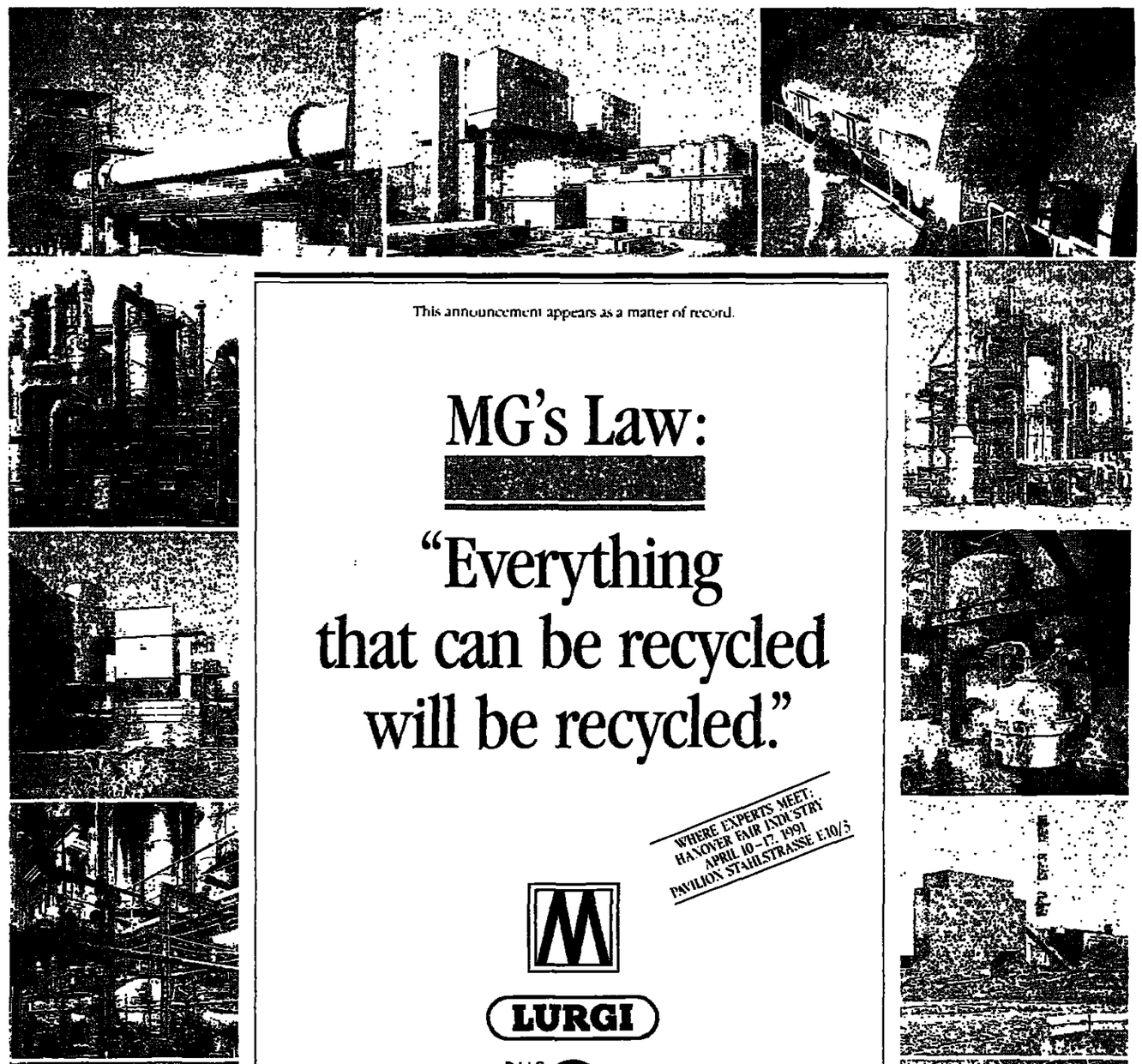

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Berlin Without the Wall Remains a Divided City

Revolution Turns Into Recession in East

By Michael Farr

BERLIN — Bringing Berlin together again after almost 30 years of division is proving a much more arduous task than just removing its notorious Wall.

Where the ugly gray Wall has been chipped away and dismantled to be sold as contemporary art, a less visible but more durable social barrier remains. If they have not lost their jobs, those in the east still work longer for less.

The east of Berlin, which includes the historic heart of the city embellished in the 18th century by Frederick the Great and his architects, has in the months since German reunification last October become more deserted than ever.

Unter den Linden, which before World War II was one of Europe's busiest and most attractive boulevards, has, despite the opening of its grand entrance, the Brandenburg Gate, failed to return to life. At night its ill-lighted length is eerily empty.

Like the rest of east Berlin, with the euphoria and curiosity of revolution over, it has been abandoned for the jazzier west with its glossy attractions and thoroughly modern infrastructure.

The artery of newly united Berlin is not to be found in its old center but rather runs along the Kurfürstendamm in the west, pulsating with life and characterized during the day by its expensive boutiques and at night by its clubs and prostitutes.

The west Berlin hotels remain as full as ever, while the few in the east that can match western standards have plunged headlong into recession.

THE Grand Hotel, flagship of the eastern Interhotel group that is now in the hands of the Treuhand agency that is endeavoring to find buyers for the former Communist state's assets, can currently only manage a 30 percent occupancy rate. During the revolution and its aftermath, it was the most sought-after address in east Berlin, with its prime location on the corner of Friedrichstrasse and Unter den Linden.

"The Berlin boom is over; everyone now stays in the west," said a receptionist.

A few hundred yards away is the carefully reconstructed Platz der Akademie, which as the Gendarmenmarkt was long considered one of Europe's finest squares, with its symmetrically domed French and German cathedrals framing Karl Friedrich Schinkel's magnificent Schauspielhaus. It is a similar story here, too. The Dom Hotel, which was planned by the former Communist regime as another luxury hotel and only opened its doors last December, is for all its comforts finding it hard to attract guests.

Across the square is an arts and crafts gallery where leading east Berlin artists and potters have been selling their work for a number of years. A year ago it had a daily turnover of 10,000 Deutsche marks ($5,900) and a staff of seven; today it has an average daily turnover of 200 marks and employs two.

"Wherever possible people are working in the west, where pay is higher," said the gallery director. "They are really worried about rent increases this summer and the rising cost of living since reunification."

East Berlin's abandonment has given its streets, many of them still bearing the scars of wartime bombing and shelling, a ghostly air. The once omnipresent police have withdrawn into the background, resulting in a surge of vandalism and crime.

The finest monuments in the eastern half of the city, including the Brandenburg Gate, the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great and palaces on Unter den Linden, as well as the neoclassical statues that adorn the Marx-Engels bridge, have all been defaced with spray-painted graffiti.

In the city, as a whole, crime soared in the year after the Wall was opened. The number of reported crimes rose in 1990 by 57,000, or nearly 20 percent, to more than 350,000. Street theft accounted for the sharpest rise, registering an almost 160 percent increase, pickpocketing jumped 132 percent and shoplifting 67.5 percent.

There has also been a marked increase in the xenophobia directed against refugees and asylum-seekers in the west and "guest workers" from Marxist-led countries, such as Vietnam and Ethiopia, in the east, where gangs of skinheads suddenly emerged and have regularly gone on the rampage since the collapse of the old order.

"Following the opening of the Wall, things got really bad last year; we were afraid to go out alone," said an African in the western district of Wedding.

Barbara John, the Berlin government ombudsman for foreigners, says if Berlin wants to be one of the world's leading cities, it must learn to live with foreigners.

"As a capital, Berlin must also point the way regarding tolerance for living together."

With reunification, Berlin is expected to return to the role it first assumed in 1871 as capital of a united Germany, but it still has to win Bundestag approval as the seat of government, a role Bonn is reluctant to give up. The debate rages on with members of the lower house split into Bonn and Berlin lobbies. A decision is expected in June.

MEANWHILE, expanded Berlin's economy is faced with the prospect of having to stand on its own feet following the removal of many of the subsidies previously paid either by the Communist authorities to the eastern half of the city, or by Bonn to the west.

Air fares from western Germany to Berlin have already nearly doubled, with subsidies stripped away and the national carrier, Lufthansa, returning to a route it had not been allowed to fly since World War II. The abundance of airlines flying to the capital and a general slackening in demand have even led lately to the cancellation of underbooked flights.

Members of the city government have pleaded for a delay in the removal of the Bonn-financed subsidies that offer incentives to Berlin employers, pointing to the continued uncertainties facing the local economy.

Mayor Eberhard Diepgen and his finance aide, Elmar Pieroth, both of whom belong to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, have argued with some apparent success for postponement of the subsidy cuts from July 1 this year, when tax rises stemming from the costs of reunification and the Gulf war are also due to come into force. They are seeking to have it delayed until 1992.

Opitz/Gamma

Berlin or Bonn? Capital Decision Up to Bundestag

One of the first questions concerning Germany's future after the Wall came down in November, 1989, was whether the capital should be moved back to Berlin from Bonn. Partisans of the metropolis on the Spree cited history and symbolism, pointing with pride to the city's defiance of Soviet attempts to strangle it during the Cold War. Opponents stressed Berlin's identification with the Prussian militarist past — and the pain of moving and finding adequate housing and other facilities for members of the government, its bureaucracy, the foreign embassies and press. Bonn, after all, has offered the virtues of a pleasant, if provincial, university town on the Rhine since it became the "temporary" capital of West Germany in 1949. The Bundestag is expected to conduct a final vote on the issue in June.

J. Pavlovsky Sygma

The Reichstag in Berlin, top; a square in Bonn.

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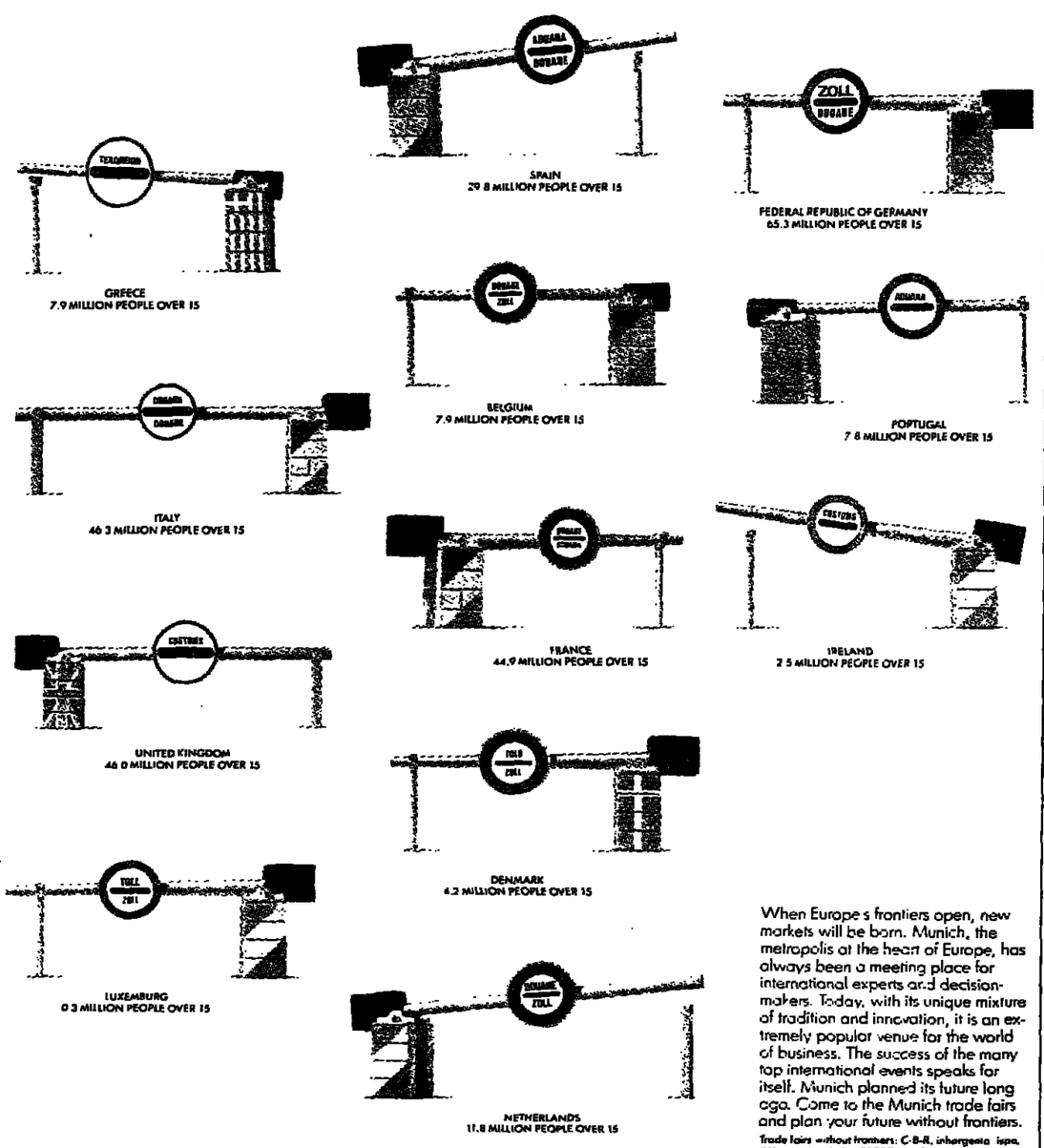

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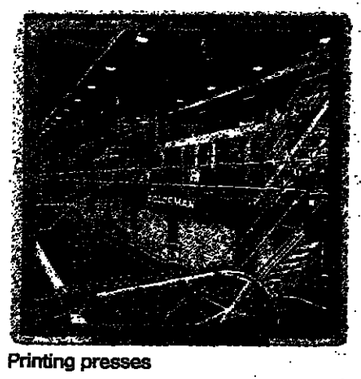
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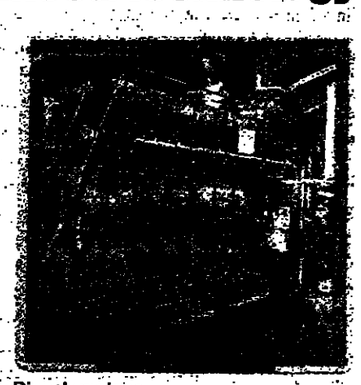
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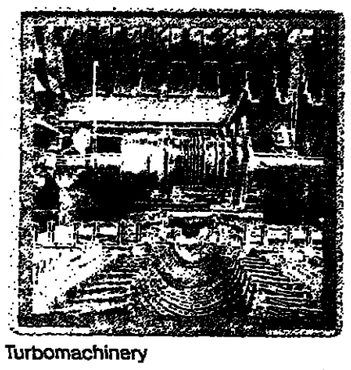
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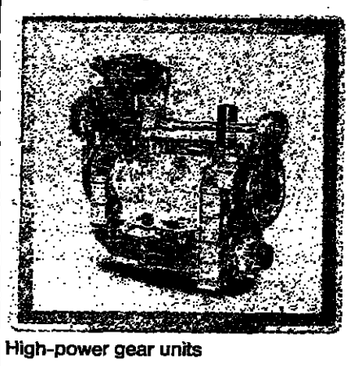
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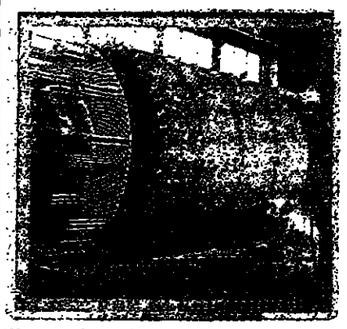
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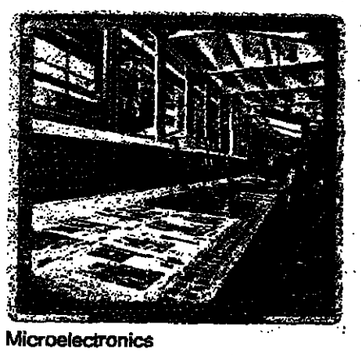
Microelectronics

Metallurgical plant technology

Protests Spread in The East

Tens of thousands of workers in eastern Germany have been protesting against unemployment, angry about Bonn's failure to provide a rapid economic turnaround. Workers in the cities of Erfurt, Zwickau and Magdeburg demonstrated, fearing that they were about to lose their jobs in eastern Germany's transition to a market economy. More than 60,000 workers took to the streets of Erfurt, at right, in the state of Thuringia, to show solidarity with protesting steelworkers. The Erfurt demonstrators, who answered the call of the DGB, the German Trade Union Federation, protested against the wave of dismissals in the east. The banner, asking "Are we one people?" was the demonstrators' response to the chant of reunification in October, when the prevailing political theme was "We are one people." Protesters have also taken to the streets in Leipzig, where mass demonstrations in the fall of 1989 helped overturn Communist power in East Germany.

Regis Bossu/Sygma

Hof, a Symbol of Hope Gone Awry

For Refugees, Early Euphoria Gives Way to Latent Prejudices

By Anna Tomforde

BONN — In the heady days preceding the collapse of communism in former East Germany, Silvia Matthes was among the first jubilant refugees to reach the West aboard the "freedom trains" from Prague.

She recalls, nostalgically, the "great warmth and euphoria with which we were greeted" on arrival in the town of Hof in eastern Bavaria.

Now, says the 30-year-old woman from Saxony who works as a cleaning lady, "the same people who were so kind then have since become horrid."

She, her husband and two children did not like the life in Hof anymore "because I think that the people in the West are now showing their real face."

There was rejection and even hatred. "We hardly dare step outside our front door," said Mrs. Matthes.

Hof, a small and clean town of 53,000, had been a gray and forgotten place before reunification, too far east to attract serious investors or tourists.

In the autumn of 1989, when the refugees poured across the border, it suddenly became a focal point in the process toward reunification.

The streets and department stores were crammed to the bursting point with shoppers from the east who were received with open arms not only by businesses but also by the local people.

"The mood has changed radically, it is now quite explosive," said Dieter Doehla, the mayor of Hof.

And Munich's Süddeutsche Zeitung commented: "New fences are being erected and they are as tightly meshed as the border fences that came down in the autumn of 1989."

According to Mr. Doehla, local people are "fed up" with the constant stream of traffic from the east, crowded shops and parking areas and rising crime and road accident rates. They also complain of alleged privileges granted to easterners when looking for jobs and housing.

However, most in the west forget that the now unwelcome visitors, and those who have stayed to start a new life, have brought to Hof a modest economic boom.

Unemployment has gone down, property prices have shot up, hotels and restaurants are making a killing and department stores are recording a vast increase in turnover. Almost all the bigger local firms have entered into cooperation agreements with partners in the east.

Furthermore, workers are being bused in from nearby towns in the east who are, according to the local trade union office, prepared to work for "laughable pay."

The use of "cheap labor from the former GDR is the most significant attack on workers' rights for a long time," said Sepp Schummi of the Trade Union Federation.

ELSEWHERE in western Germany, Frankfurt has become a center of employment for labor from the east. Job agencies have sprung up and Neckermann, one of Germany's leading mail order firms, has led the way in hiring staff from the east, from which 1,000 of its 6,200 employees commute.

The migrant workers come in buses or by car — many of them spending some seven hours a day commuting — to escape unemployment in the east, and they have proved more than happy to work for low wages.

Neckermann is among the companies in western Germany that have benefited from reunification. Of its 1990 turnover of 2.4 billion Deutsche marks ($1.4 billion), about 350 million marks resulted from business in the east, where a number of branches also have been set up.

WESTERN politicians, as well as ordinary people, usually respond to the renewed flaring up of unrest in the east over unemployment by pointing to the large sums of cash Bonn has already provided for rebuilding the east's shattered economy.

But they ignore the fact that the west has also profited handsomely from the breakdown of the East German system.

Recent figures show that about 2 percent of economic growth in the west results from increased demand in the new eastern German states and there is, in turn, the prospect of increased tax revenue.

Government critics have urged Bonn to consider forcing the rich western states, or *Lander*, to re-invest their additional tax profits in the east and to accept a scaling down of federal subsidies from Bonn that could instead be redirected to the east.

Unemployment in the east is forecast to reach four million by the end of this year out of a workforce of nine million.

As every second eastern German fears for his job, social workers report that tears and nervous breakdowns have become daily occurences in the corridors of labor offices.

The disappointed and angry demonstrators in the east who triggered the revolution with the chant "We are one people" have now changed the slogan around to read: "Are we one people?"

ANNA TOMFORDE reports from Germany for The Guardian and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Stasi Revelations Put Judiciary on Edge of Collapse

BONN — Six months after German reunification the "ideological cleansing" of the former East Germany is proving a difficult challenge.

In the headlong rush to unity, attempts at coming to terms with 40 years of Communist dictatorship took second place — but the ghosts from the past keep returning.

When two Berlin newspapers last month began publishing the names of East Germans who had been in the pay of the feared and omnipresent Stasi secret police, lines formed at newspaper kiosks.

"People are getting up early to get hold of a copy; this is compelling reading," said an East Berlin woman in her 30s. To her dismay, she had learned that her former boss, the head of a chain of church-backed handicraft shops, was listed as having been in the pay of the Stasi.

> A democratic legal system calls for an idealism that is sadly lacking.

Such revelations will go on and it is generally accepted that eastern Germany's 16 million people will continue to have to live with the Stasi legacy.

But there are other spheres, such as education and the law, where previously overzealous followers of Communist doctrine are now being taken to task.

With about 2,000 judges and state prosecutors currently under the scrutiny of committees investigating their role under the old regime, and possible human rights violations, the legal system in the east is on the verge of collapse.

"The judiciary is not taken seriously anymore, witnesses fail to turn up, defendants ignore invitations to appear," said a Justice Ministry official in Bonn who is dealing with the overhaul of the legal system.

The ministry calculates that eastern Germany is short of at least 3,000 judges.

"The setting up of a new democratic legal system in the east requires idealism and a pioneering spirit that is sadly lacking," said the official.

Last year's Unity Treaty prescribes that the "moral and political integrity" of the east's state-appointed judges and prosecutors who want to serve in united Germany must be screened by panels consisting of local politicians and members of the legal profession.

The process was meant to be completed by mid-April. But it has been seriously hampered by the discovery that one-third of the judges chosen to sit on the committees were themselves found to be "not clean" and had to resign. In most cases they have been replaced by colleagues from the west.

The examinations have shown that every second judge who applied to serve in reunited Germany had already been registered by a western institution monitoring human rights abuses and "political justice" under the Communist regime.

Their names were listed mostly in connection with trials of East Germans who attempted to flee to the West — thousands were imprisoned for the offense of fleeing the republic *(Republikflucht)*.

A typical case was that of three young men who, before a summer holiday in Bulgaria, met to discuss using the trip as a means of escaping to the West via Turkey. Their conversation was overheard by a Stasi agent and the three were sentenced to 18 months in jail before even having set out.

About 1,000 East German judges and state prosecutors have withdrawn their application to continue to serve saying that they find the procedure "too humiliating," and complaining of "western arrogance and McCarthy-style purges, which the west's judicial system so successfully avoided after the collapse of the Third Reich."

In some of eastern Germany's new states the screening goes beyond exploring a candidate's relationship with the Stasi or his membership of the former Communist Party. Panels also seek information on the applicant's possible membership of the reformed Communist Party, the PDS, on military service as well as a candidate's financial situation and private life, according to one critic.

Expert opinion over the usefulness of the purges is divided and those opposed to the procedure say there is an element of revenge and self-righteousness in the conduct of the western authorities overseeing the operation. "It seems to me that the erstwhile perpetrators are now pretending to be the victims," a young eastern German lawyer said.

BUT Rudolf Wassermann, a prominent western judge and president of the Braunschweig Upper Court, says a judicial scandal looms if the chance of establishing a democratic legal system in the east is forfeited. "Under Communist rule the judiciary was the regime's whore and an instrument of the party, there was no independence," he said.

Mr. Wassermann dismissed criticism that the judiciary in the east is being subjected to much closer scrutiny than Nazi judges ever were. "We in the west have always been accused of having been too lenient with Nazi judges. Now we have a chance to do better and if we miss that opportunity a new justice scandal will be the result that will prove as much of a burden for the Federal Republic as the old one was."

Günter de Bruyn, an eastern German author who recently won a western literary award for his "consistent outspokenness" against the Communist regime, took a broader view.

He said that although parallels should not be drawn between the judiciary under Hitler and that of postwar East Germany, he believed that eastern society would never achieve a "healthy state of mind" if it limited punishment to a few scapegoats by, for instance, putting on trial the former political leadership.

All those who remained silent or inactive, waited or "parroted the party line" shared responsibility for the "moral crisis" of East German society, he said.

Recalling the mistakes made after 1945, Mr. de Bruyn added: "If we fail to investigate closely our past, there could one day be a new 1968 generation asking us what we did during 40 years of a now discredited regime."

Anna Tomforde

Salzburger Nachrichten
Italia Oggi
Tages-Anzeiger
les Echos
Le Quotidien de l'Economie
Irish Independent
MORGENAVISEN Jyllands-Posten
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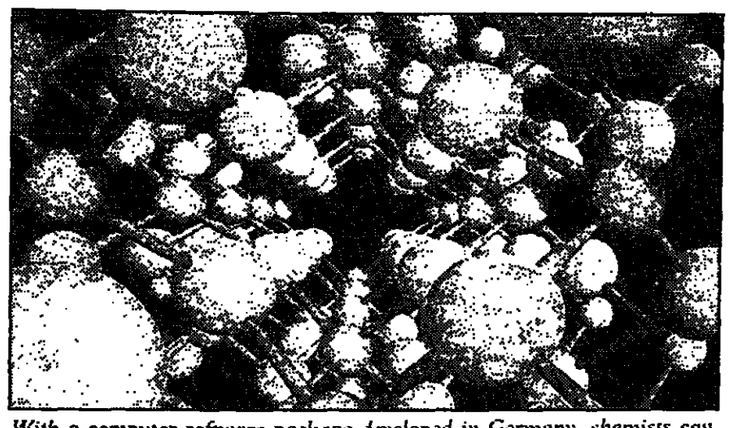

With a computer software package developed in Germany, chemists can view and manipulate complex crystals such as the one above.

Computers Assume Role Of Laboratory Animals

By Peggy Salz Trautman

FRANKFURT — Animal protection lobbies throughout Europe are discovering they have a most unlikely ally in the fight to find an alternative to what they call the "cruel and often unnecessary" process of animal experimentation. The same technology that was part of the problem in the beginning could now become the key to future solutions — especially in the field of pharmacology.

With the help of new computer applications, sophisticated graphic-oriented software packages and the increased cross-disciplinary acceptance of new technologies, Germany stands a step ahead of its European neighbors in the search for methods to reduce the number of animal experiments performed by industry.

Germany has a strict animal rights law and a business community with strong interest in promoting new technologies.

But this lead is more than technical. It is primarily possible because Germany has a strict animal rights law, concrete government backing and a business community with a strong interest in promoting new technologies. According to Karin Schwabenbauer, in charge of animal protection and rights at the Ministry of Agriculture, all European countries want to protect animals, but "Germany is the only one to have it all on paper." She adds: "It's institutionalized — and it's the combination that makes it."

Because of this support on all levels, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Technology work together with partners in industry to develop alternatives to animal experimentation. The government has granted the program a budget for the decade from 1983 to 1993 of just over 100 million Deutsche marks ($59 million). A package of projects is designed to change the role of the computer in the chemical industry from a passive numbers cruncher to an active laboratory subject.

Birgit Metz of the Ministry of Technology says that although technology cannot completely replace animal experiments, "new applications of old technologies are having some surprising and satisfying results." She adds that "work and progress in today's laboratories are no longer possible without a computer — and we are finding it more and more a plausible substitute for a growing number of experiments on animals."

According to the biannual report on animal protection presented by the Ministry for Agriculture in March, 2.6 million animals were the subject of experiments in 1989, compared with Germany's record high of some six million in the early 1980s.

The pharmaceutical industry, which the ministry says traditionally accounts for most of such experiments, reduced its use of animals from 2.4 million in 1984 to 1.4 million in 1989. Ms. Schwabenbauer says she expects this trend to speed up as more in the industry wake up to the benefits of conducting experiments on a computer screen rather than on a live subject.

One company convinced of the advantages is Asta Pharma AG in Frankfurt. The project director, Jürgen Engel, says the introduction of the computer has had a "positive influence" on overall progress in his discipline. Most important, Mr. Engel says, the computer "allows a chemist to experiment at a higher level" than he could without one.

Using computers, Mr. Engel says, chemists can synthesize chemicals "and spare themselves and their animal subjects a lot of experimentation." This is because computers assist chemists in better understanding the relationship between a given chemical structure and its resultant biological activity — a complex relationship that follows the so-called "lock and key principle."

EACH chemical structure has a receptor that activates it, and the challenge is to identify the receptor in order to either activate or deactivate the process. The problem is that not much is known about these receptors. The computer, however, can indicate which keys fit into which locks and predict the outcome of such experiments.

In addition, a computer can suggest and even design a hypothetical receptor and put the chemist on the right track from the start in his search for an answer. This, Mr. Engel says, "drastically reduces the number of necessary animal experiments — in some cases making it possible at our company to cover three screening procedures in just one actual experiment." As a result, he adds, the process of synthesizing chemicals has become "more selective and noticeably more successful."

Before the computer became an integral part of the laboratory, Mr. Engel says, "the chemist was forced to synthesize chemicals blindly — and mostly by trial and error." Now the chemist can not only calculate possible outcomes, he can see them as well — and this is where chemists value scientific software packages and advanced workstations the most.

One step in this direction is provided by the software package MOLECAD, developed at the Technical University of Darmstadt under the direction of Jürgen Brickmann. MOLECAD involves the chemist in a dialogue with the computer in a process Mr. Engel likens to a sophisticated game of "20 Questions."

The computer functions as a portable laboratory and data bank and takes on the role of a subject in an experiment. This allows chemists to better deduce the possible biological side effects of a given chemical and, because it is graphic-oriented, see the process on a screen.

To facilitate the increased use of computers without raising costs for the users, MOLECAD can run on expensive scientific workstations as well as on simple Amiga desktops.

PEGGY SALZ TRAUTMAN is a journalist based in Bonn.

Automakers Developing the Recyclable Car

By Douglas Sutton

LANDSHUT, Germany — An old BMW car, in the laborious process of being dismantled piece by piece by two mechanics, at first glance does not seem to promise the dawning of the age of environmentally sound, 21st-century automobile manufacturing.

But officials at Bayerische Motoren Werke's pilot project facility at the Bavarian town of Landshut, some 70 kilometers (43 miles) northeast of the firm's Munich headquarters, insist that it is.

"This is the start of the process of learning how to make cars with one overriding concern in mind — how to take them apart," says Hermann Stiegler, showing a visitor through the plant.

"Admittedly, right now it's a very labor-intensive method," Mr. Stiegler said. "But what we learn here about the problems of taking these cars apart we are passing on to BMW designers. It will be up to them, working together with sub-suppliers, to build cars in the future in such a way that they will be easier to dismantle for the sole purpose of recycling the components."

The BMW project is one of two in Germany. Volkswagen has a similar car dismantling facility in Leer. These efforts give evidence to the challenge that has been put before automakers: Find a way to recycle nearly all the materials that go into cars.

In fact, Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer, in a controversial proposal, went as far as to tell the automotive industry to gear itself for the day when automakers will be obliged to take back their cars and recycle them.

While that day is still far off, the simple reason behind the challenge is that Germany is running out of space for dumping unrecycled car components.

Moreover, federal, state and local governments are imposing stricter environmental protection standards concerning wastes, and automakers have been told to do their part in reducing vehicle-related wastes, including both solid components as well as such liquids as battery acids, lubricating oils and transmission fluids.

"In fact, about 75 percent of the materials that go into cars these days get recycled," Mr. Steigler said.

With current technology, the main body shell, engine, axles, transmission, and other components made of steel and other metals — particularly the catalytic converters with their valuable rhodium and platinum — are shredded, melted and recycled.

"The aim now is to try to recycle as much as possible of the remaining 25 percent," Mr. Steigler said.

Workers at the BMW plant in Landshut take apart old cars and separate the parts for research in recycling.

Wire baskets, surrounding a BMW being dismantled, illustrate the point while also showing what recycling planners are up against: The baskets are filled with plastic bumpers, fuel tanks and spoilers, synthetic-leather seats, glass panes, mirrors, rubber-and-metal wiring, rugs, plastic-coated dashboards, and dozens of other parts.

The problem of how best to recycle these components is all the tougher since many of the materials are mixed together in complex alloys and plastic-and-metal combinations. Today, more than 20 different kinds of plastics and synthetic materials go into cars.

According to the German Automobile Industry Association (VDA) in Frankfurt, in 1965 only about 2 percent of a car's weight consisted of synthetic materials. Today, a medium-sized Audi 80, for example, that weighs 1,100 kilograms (2,420 pounds), consists of 15 percent, or 165 kilograms, of synthetic components.

With some two million cars in western Germany heading for the shredder — the problem will be exacerbated by the millions of duroplast-made East German Trabants and Wartburgs that will also somehow have to be dealt with — it amounts to an annual volume of 200,000 tons of synthetics to be disposed of.

Peter von Manteuffel, managing director of the VDA, says that besides the dump space question, there are two other motives behind the German auto industry's recycling drive, which are both environmental and economic.

He said that finding ways to recycle those components that currently do not get reused would help to conserve raw materials. The remaining nonrecyclable materials could be used as a thermal energy source to help conserve primary energy sources.

Speaking of the industry's aim to "systematize the process of recycling old cars," Mr. Manteuffel said that the VDA aimed to "reduce the volume of materials left over even though in the foreseeable future the amount of synthetics from old cars will be rising."

Parallel to the learning process on how to recycle old cars, German automakers have set a long-term goal of making future vehicles easier to recycle. A Volkswagen engineer, Erich Ewen, spoke of building a car that one day "can be neatly broken down at the push of a button."

While that seems a far-fetched vision, simplifications in the composition of components will be a key part of future car recycling processes, Mr. Stiegler believes.

"Take a present-day dashboard, for example," he said. "Right now, it is hard to recycle because it consists of three layers — an aluminum shell, a foam-rubber padding and a plastic coating. Our designers are now working on the question of making this out of a single material, which can then be easily recycled."

Auto industry experts note that material recycling has its limits. Plastics and metals can be regranulated or melted down only so many times before they no longer have the characteristics necessary to make the components.

The question of what should then happen to the synthetic materials is being tackled by Mercedes-Benz from a different angle, under a concept the firm calls "total recycling."

In a joint project with the Austrian steel concern Voest-Alpine, Mercedes is studying the feasibility of disposing of plastic wastes and recycling the metal in a single process.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor with Deutsche Presse-Agentur in Hamburg.

Search for Clean Fuel Centers on Solar-Hydrogen Link

NEUNBURG VORM WALD, Germany — As if to make a point, the sun was shining brilliantly on a bitterly cold day recently at Germany's Solar-Wasserstoff-Bayern (SWB) solar-hydrogen research and development pilot facility in northern Bavaria.

The sky was an icy winter blue, the air was crisp and clear, and the process being demonstrated on the largest scale anywhere in the world amounted to what project managers call a "first step" toward a virtually pollution-free energy future.

In simplistic terms, the SWB, which stands for "solar-hydrogen-Bavaria," is a kind of gigantic high school chemistry lab set up on the side of a forest-covered hill at Neunburg vorm Wald, about 100 kilometers (62 miles) east of Nuremberg.

Electricity provided by solar power panels was being fed into two large industrial-scale electrolysers, inside of which the cathode (positive) and anode (negative) poles were breaking water down into its component elements, hydrogen and oxygen.

The hydrogen and oxygen were collected in separate tanks, the hydrogen gas in effect being the medium used to "store" the sun's power. Scientists see this concept as an answer to one of the chief drawbacks to solar power — the inefficiency and limited capability of batteries in storing electricity.

Elsewhere at the SWB, a heat power station was being fueled by the hydrogen. As the gas mixed again with oxygen, it closed the circle, emitting water vapor but no other pollutants.

The SWB project is out to prove a point: that solar energy can be harnessed to produce a clean fuel, hydrogen, that scientists predict will become mankind's chief source of energy sometime in the 21st century. The question is: But at what cost?

"It's one of the questions we will be studying, of course, but it's not the only one," said Theodor Heckel, an engineer at the SWB facility. "We're really just starting out on a process, like all scientific and technological endeavors, which will lead to many other questions."

With 65 million Deutsche marks ($32.9 million) already spent, the SWB is the biggest investment yet made in Germany in testing the solar power-hydrogen fuel link on an industrial scale.

Recently, it was agreed to double the size of the facility in a second phase, with investments of a further 80 million marks.

The Bonn government and the state of Bavaria have provided half the costs so far, with the remainder coming from the private industry participants. These include the Bavarian electricity company Bayernwerk, which holds a 60 percent share in the SWB company, as well as the firms Siemens, BMW, Linde, and MBB, each at 10 percent and each of which have started to stake out their territory in solar and hydrogen power technology.

BMW is experimenting with cars fueled either by hydrogen gas or liquefied hydrogen: Linde is developing cryogenic storage techniques used for liquefied hydrogen; MBB is studying the possibility of building a hydrogen-powered Airbus plane by the late 1990s; and Siemens recently decided to build the world's biggest plant for manufacturing photovoltaic cells.

For all the impressiveness of its size, the SWB facility also illustrates the limitations of the solar-hydrogen concept if hydrogen is to be produced on a massive scale in the future.

The facility has 3,000 square meters (32,290 square feet) of solar panels, half of them made of monocrystalline silicon manufactured by Siemens Solar and the other half a polycrystalline silicon provided by AEG. The solar field produces about 280 kilowatts at peak performance — the electricity needs of about 70 households.

Using that same electricity, the SWB also can produce some 5,000 cubic meters (176,500 cubic feet) of hydrogen, the equivalent of the entire energy needs — for electricity, heating, warm water — for only 10 households. Obviously, at the current capacity, it would take millions of SWB-sized facilities to meet the energy requirements of Germany's 80 million people.

Besides which, according to early calculations, solar power-produced hydrogen now costs at least 15 times that of the energy equivalent derived from fossil fuels. Even with further improvements in the technology, coupled with steady increases in fossil fuel prices, by the year 2020 solar-hydrogen fuel would still be about twice as expensive.

"Cost is not going to be the only consideration about a hydrogen future," said Mr. Heckel. "If you consider the costs saved in terms of the benefit to the environment of cutting down the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, then hydrogen becomes more attractive."

The thrust of the experimentation will concern the core hardware of the solar-hydrogen link, the two electrolysers, with the aim of improving their efficiency.

Mr. Heckel said that testing of the electrolysers under purely photovoltaic conditions — meaning fluctuating supplies of electricity caused by sunshine and cloud-cover factors — is to get under way in May.

"If it turns out that the electrolysers can't perform well on fluctuating electrical supplies," he said, "then of course equipment can be installed to regulate the electricity at an even flow, but this then means overall lower efficiency."

Douglas Sutton

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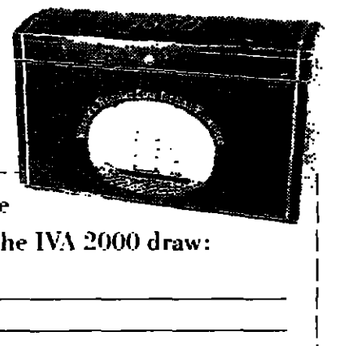

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

OMEGA CONSTELLATION
IN 18K GOLD OR IN STEEL AND GOLD
FOR ALL YOUR SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS

(Continued on Page 24)

MEDIA MARKETS

New Brand of French Ad May Set Standard for EC

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To say that X's detergent washes whiter than Y's doesn't wash in France, where the law prohibits such direct comparisons in advertisements. But this state of affairs is about to change as the result of a bill before the National Assembly that will allow comparative advertising of rival goods and services, providing it is honest and not below the belt.

Under the legislation, expected to be passed this month, X will be able to claim it washes whiter, but will have to be prepared to prove the assertion in objective tests.

The French legislation will pave the way for similar action throughout the European Community. Bruno Julien, a spokesman in Brussels, said a proposed ruling will be sent to the EC Commission for approval within the next few days.

X will be able to claim that it washes whiter than Y, provided it can prove it.

The French bill is being promoted by Véronique Neiertz, secretary of state for consumer affairs, who cites opinion polls indicating that up to 70 percent of the French population would welcome comparison of the relative merits of products and services in advertising.

Many advertising agencies, however, are opposed to comparative publicity, which they see as being uncreative, copycat and ineffective.

Some experts say a comparative campaign can blow up in an advertiser's face, particularly when an outsider takes on a market leader. Judging from the experience of countries that allow comparative advertising, the market leader often has the resources to ride out such campaigns and the cash to fight back by lowering prices sufficiently to hurt the challenger. And what then sticks in the consumer's mind is the leader's rather than the challenger's name.

Critics also argue that although comparative advertising campaigns appear to give the consumer greater freedom of informed choice, they also threaten to help drive smaller businesses to the wall.

The issue was brought to the fore recently by a campaign on behalf of Centres Leclerc, a supermarket chain, by the Roux, Séguéla, Cayzac & Goudard agency. In apparent defiance of the law, a series of cartoon advertisements compared prices at Leclerc stores with those at nearby pharmacies, bakeries and other small shopkeepers.

ASSOCIATIONS representing the shopkeepers reacted by suing Leclerc, which successfully defended itself by saying the campaign was intended merely to point out the absurdities of unrestricted comparative advertising. Newspaper comments about the case described it as an underhand way of getting across the message that "Leclerc is cheaper."

In the debate touched off by the affair, few advertisers came out in favor of comparative publicity. One who did was Philippe Michel, head of the CLM/BBDO agency, who said he had told Mrs. Neiertz that he wants to be counted on the side of the majority of French people who want more consumer information and freedom of choice.

The pressure to exclude such information, he said, comes more from manufacturers than from advertising agencies.

In the United States, he said, the right to attack a rival is considered as a fundamental right of expression.

A spokesman for Mrs. Neiertz said her bill is intended to prevent precisely the kind of abuses made apparent by the Leclerc case. The proposed law would not, under any circumstances, allow comparison between apples and pears — between a large supermarket chain and a small retailer, for example.

The bill states that comparison must be limited to an objective comparison of intrinsic, significant and verifiable qualities of

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A 'Lost Generation' Detroit Must Reach

Foreign Cars Are Family Tradition

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service

DETROIT — U.S. automakers are struggling to win back a "lost generation": children of baby boomers who have rarely seen an American-made car in the driveway.

In large part, they are the children of the drivers who first traded their Fords, Dodges and Chevrolets in the 1970s for Hondas, Toyotas and BMWs. As they were growing up, their family cars were typically foreign makes, and they knew mostly horror stories about Detroit's products. Shaped by their parents' tastes, these young adults rarely set foot in the Big Three's car dealerships.

In the last decade, the American auto industry has invested more than $100 billion to improve quality, develop new designs and make vehicles more appealing.

The General Motors Corp.'s $3 billion Saturn project is only the latest example. But just gaining the attention of what the industry calls "import committed" buyers is among the most intractable of Detroit's predicaments — and among the most critical to reverse.

"If Detroit is not successful in getting these buyers back," warned Robert A. Lutz, president of Chrysler Corp., "market share will experience further, gradual erosion."

Only last month, Lee A. Iacocca, chairman and chief executive of Chrysler, appealed to President George Bush to suppress Japanese imports, warning that the weak No. 3 automaker would be "gone" if Japanese automakers continued to gain market share.

The sea change in American car-buying attitudes came about even before foreign models were being offered in significant numbers. Demographers detected a radical change in buying habits around the time of the Vietnam War.

Before the mid-1960s, children frequently embraced the brand of consumer products, including cars, that their parents used. Adults tended to be loyal to one brand, and their children followed suit.

But the phenomenon of "Chevy families" and "Ford families" faded when children of the baby boom after World War II reached car-buying age in the '70s. "Baby boomers had more money and were better educated," said James Kornas, director of market assessment for GM's Cadillac division. "They also were rejecting their parents' values."

One value they rejected was loyalty to their parents' brands. "They could recognize the value and utility of imports," Mr. Kornas said. "This was the original BMW and Honda Accord crowd."

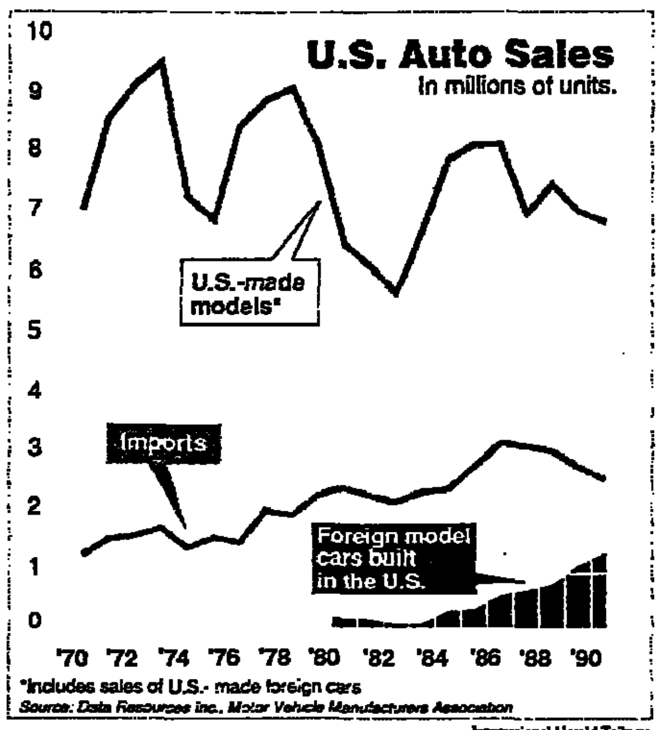
As more drivers tried foreign models and liked their fuel efficiency, reliability and comfort, even for smaller models, they spread the word. Good word of mouth, automotive marketers say, is by far the best advertising.

The baby boomers were not particularly loyal to individual import brands, only to the notion of avoiding domestic models. Even if they loved their Honda, they might be willing to try a Toyota next.

Many of the baby boomers' children — today's car buyers — have reverted to their parents' habits — buying foreign cars.

Of course, there have have been foreign-made flops, too. Renault, the French automaker, stumbled in the United States with its Dauphi-

See CARS, Page 25



International Herald Tribune

Increase in Rate By Bundesbank Bolsters Mark

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank raised a key interest rate Tuesday, boosting the sagging Deutsche mark.

The German central bank lifted the rate on one-month repurchase tenders, its major tool in steering market liquidity, to 8.6 percent from 8.5 percent. Analysts predicted that there may be similar moves in coming weeks if the mark does not hold its gains.

The mark reacted quickly. In New York, the dollar fell to 1.6670 DM from 1.6945 on Monday. The mark thus recovered some ground recently lost to the dollar, which had been bolstered by the so-called victory bonus in the war against Iraq. The mark, meanwhile, had been weakened by concerns about financing German unification. As recently as March 28, the dollar was 1.7170 DM. Despite the rise against the dollar, mark weakness persisted against other major currencies.

"This was a direct signal that the Bundesbank has become unhappy with the speed of the mark's decline," said Nigel Rendell, a James Capel & Co. economist in London.

But some analysts said the Bundesbank may have to repeat Tuesday's action in order to put the mark on a steadier keel.

"The markets may have been overimpressed because the move was a small one," said Brendan Brown, economist with Mitsubishi Finance International in London. "Germany may have to raise rates again and also hope that other countries will cut their own in order to revive the mark."

The mark has been falling to uncharacteristically weak levels within

Germany reported a current-account deficit. Page 23.

the European Monetary System in recent weeks and has allowed some other member countries to begin softening rates to spur weak economies. On Tuesday, the Irish central bank cut its short-term facility rate, the rate at which it lends to commercial banks, and a major Spanish bank cut its prime rate.

Some analysts said the Bundesbank may have sent a clear but limited signal that it wants to support the mark and hopes that other central banks will help by lowering their rates. They noted the dollar may in any case be ready for a downward correction but that may not come fast enough for the Bundesbank.

"It is the speed of the recent decline of the mark that has made the Bundesbank nervous," said Mr. Rendell.

The Bundesbank has become increasingly concerned about western Germany's inflation rate, which averaged a modest 2.7 percent last year but is expected to climb toward 4 percent later this year.

Recent tax increases, notably a new fuel tax, are expected to generate inflationary impulses.

As a result, the Bundesbank is worried that a weak mark would raise Germany's bill for imported goods and capital by a hefty margin at a time when inflation is already moving toward levels it finds unacceptable.

Tuesday's move involved a lending facility that has taken on in-

See BUNDESBANK, Page 22

Odd Alliance Takes On Bush Over Trade Policy

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A battle between President George Bush and a congressional alliance is shaping up over the administration's request for "fast-track" authority in trade talks with GATT and Mexico.

Mr. Bush has asked that Congress, which returned Tuesday from a two-week recess, extend his authority to conduct trade talks without line-by-line congressional review. An unusual alliance of congressional leaders is trying to block the move.

Two big trade issues are on the table. The first is the resumption of international trade-liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The talks broke down in December but seem ready to resume soon.

The second is Mr. Bush's desire to negotiate a free-trade pact with Mexico like the one President Ronald Reagan made with Canada.

The outcome of both issues turns on whether Congress extends the fast-track procedures, which will automatically be extended for two more years unless the House or the Senate votes by June 1 to discontinue them. Under these rules, in effect since the 1970s, the president must consult with Congress before entering into a trade agreement. Congress has the authority to approve or disapprove the eventual agreement but may not amend it.

The congressional coalition trying to block extension of the rules combines unusual partners:

- Democrats who are on shaky ground after the Gulf war and want to look tough on a foreign-policy issue.
- Lawmakers from the Rust Belt who fear that a trade agreement with Mexico would encourage manufacturing companies and jobs to move across the border.
- Those from farm and textile states who believe the GATT negotiations will reduce the protection U.S. farmers and textile companies now have.

For example, those opposing renewed GATT talks in the Senate are led by two South Carolina senators who could hardly be less alike in temperament, politics and ideology: Strom Thurmond, a Republican, and Ernest F. Hollings, a Democrat. If the GATT talks are successful, textile imports would probably increase, hurting a major South Carolina industry.

- Those (primarily from Florida and California) who want to avoid competition from Mexican fruit and vegetable growers.

"Fast track is the only point of leverage that exists now, because the administration needs it to proceed," Representative Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, said. "So all of us who oppose one thing or another have joined forces."

Mr. Dorgan, who bows to few others in adhering to liberal principles, is worried about his home-state farmers. He is the main sponsor of the House resolution to stop continuation of the fast-track rules.

One anomaly is that the issue has pitted liberal Democratic politicians against the majority of liberal Democratic economists, who consider the law of comparative advantage as fundamental. This precept holds that a nation should specialize in producing and exporting goods that it can make at a relatively lower cost and import goods for which it is a relatively high-cost producer.

"Protectionist measures usually rob from the many to give to the few and harm the efficiency of the world economy in the bargain," wrote Alan S. Blinder, a prominent economics professor at Princeton, in his 1987 book, "Hard Heads, Soft Hearts."

Increasingly, politicians are taking issue with liberal economic doctrine.

"Academics are just out of touch

See TRADE, Page 22

Saatchi to Work Again For Conservative Party

By Kim Foltz
New York Times Service

Saatchi & Saatchi's flagship London office has won back the estimated $40 million account for the Conservative Party.

The victory is particularly significant because Saatchi's innovative advertising not only helped put former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in power in 1979, but it also created a name for the agency, which was little known at the time.

One ad that caught much attention was a billboard showing a long line of unemployed workers under the headline "Labor doesn't work," referring to the Labor Party's inability to check runaway unemployment.

The agency's close relationship with Mrs. Thatcher is widely credited with making Saatchi important friends in the London financial community and helping it find the money for its rapid acquisition of agencies in the United States.

Saatchi's main holdings in New York include Backer Spielvogel Bates Worldwide and Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising.

Saatchi had resigned the account in 1987, after the Conservative Party began consulting other agencies for advice about its campaign for the general election. At the time, agency executives in London said party officials were not happy with Saatchi's strategy.

Saatchi had also lost a crucial executive, Tim Bell, who had worked on the Conservatives' campaign from the start and had close ties to Mrs. Thatcher.

Since then, the party has consulted with various agencies but has not had an agency of record, said David Marshall, a Conservative Party spokesman.

After Mrs. Thatcher stepped down in November and John Major became prime minister, the party decided it needed a full-time agency, Mr. Marshall said.

The Conservatives picked Saatchi because officials think it is the kind of agency the party needs now, Mr. Marshall said. "We'll be facing a tough battle from the Labor Party in the next general election," he said.

An election must be held no later than June 1992, but some Saatchi executives said the election could come as soon as this October.

Picking up the Conservatives' account gives Saatchi a much-needed lift. The London advertising industry has been mired in a severe slump for more than a year.

Reruns: U.S. Eases Ban On Networks' Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission approved new television program syndication rules Tuesday that give television networks some control over the lucrative rerun business.

The networks wanted to end the 21-year-old syndication and financial interest rules that kept them out of the $3 billion-a-year rerun business, but the FCC, in a 3-2 vote, eased only some of the restraints.

Under current rules, the networks in effect lease the shows they broadcast, with producers retaining the right to sell the programs in the lucrative rerun market.

The new rules will enable the networks to produce, own and sell for rerunning up to 40 percent of their prime-time programming.

In addition, the networks will be able to buy overseas rerun rights of all programs they show. The overseas rerun market is about $1 billion annually.

The new rules, to go into effect on June 15, are to be reviewed again in four years.

Alfred Sikes, FCC chairman, and James Quello, a member of the commission, argued that the curbs should be dropped because of new competition — independent television stations and multi-channel cable systems — facing the networks.

The Bush administration had sought total repeal of the rules.

Until the last several months, the networks, which make 70 percent of the prime-time programs on network television, had been confident of winning total repeal of the rules.

Network officials believed they had a powerful argument in that they were barred from syndication at a time when the major Hollywood studios, many of them now owned by foreign companies, were free to compete directly and indirectly with the networks.

Producers had argued that the networks would only agree to broadcast programs if producers and studios agreed to give them a financial stake in the show.

Bob Daly, a Warner Brothers executive, said the action "sounds the death knell of a competitive production community and independent television industry."

Mr. Daly said he represented a group of 200 large and small producers which would seek reconsideration of the decision.

(Reuters, NYT)

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 9

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.887	3.365	1.1269	0.3331	0.1518 *	—	5.477 *	1.327	1.3875 *	1.6485	1.825 *
Brussels	34.4575	61.29	20.571	6.0795	2.7714 *	18.256	—	24.16	0.2524	29.88	33.33 *
Frankfurt	1.6792	2.983	—	0.2956	0.1348 *	0.8874	4.86 *	1.1755	1.2265 *	1.4555	1.62 *
London (a)	1.7875	—	2.9869	10.1084	2,214.00	3.364	61.41	2.535	242.125	2.0595	184.32
Madrid	103.59	184.235	61.76	18.254	8.397 *	54.887	3.0022	72.567	75.751 *	89.883	—
Milan	1,246.25	2,215.40	743.87	219.48	—	659.80	36.182	872.19	9.113	1,080.80	12.024
New York (b)	—	1.7935 a	1.667	5.641	1,228.80	1.8785	34.285	1.4085	134.85	1.1557	102.95
Paris	5.652	10.099	3.3836	—	0.4557 *	3.003	0.1645	3.9772	4.1524 *	4.929	5.4785 *
Tokyo	137.38	241.78	80.96	23.94	0.1092 *	71.86	3.9051	95.47	—	118.88	1.3113
Toronto	1.1525	2.0646	0.6913	0.2044	0.0931 *	0.6137	3.292 *	0.8182	0.8548 *	—	1.116 *
Zurich	1.422	2.5327	0.8486	0.2509	0.1142 *	0.7534	4.1240 *	—	1.0456 *	1.2346	1.3726 *
1 ECU	1.2289	0.691	2.0612	6.974	1,530.60	2.3228	42.4033	1.7543	168.852	1.4163	127.382
1 SDR	1.3594	0.7652	2.2887	7.7241	1,695.12	2.5694	46.9081	1.9426	186.236	1.5633	140.819

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9725.0	Greek drac.	181.25	Mex. peso	2983.03	S. Afr. rand	2.712
Austral. $	1.2755	Hong Kong $	7.7945	N. Zealand $	1.6921	Soviet ruble*	0.5867
Austr. schil.	11.80	Indian rupee	19.763	Norw. krone	6.5275	Swed. krona	6.056
Brazil cruz.	247.05	Indo. rupiah	1903.02	Phil. peso	27.20	Taiwan $	26.92
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.6285	Port. escudo	146.35	Thai baht	25.35
Danish krone	6.436	Israeli shek.	2.3409	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Turkish lira	3668.11
Egypt. pound	3.3785	Kuwaiti dinar	3.45	Sing. $	1.767	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.953	Malay. ring.	2.7469	S. Kor. won	726.20	Venez. boliv.	54.45

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7660	1.7580	1.7507	Canadian dollar	1.1563	1.1595	1.1623
Deutsche mark	1.6836	1.6878	1.6919	Japanese yen	137.11	137.29	137.46
Swiss franc	1.4325	1.4354	1.4377				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 9

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	8⅞-9	[illegible]	12⅛-12¼	9-9 [illegible]	8⅛-8¼	9¼-9⅜	7¼
2 months	6-6⅛	9-9⅛	[illegible]	12⅛-12¼	[illegible]	8-8⅛	9¼-9⅜	7¼
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅜-8½	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅞-8	9¼-9⅜	7¼
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¼-9⅜	7¼
1 year	6⅛-6¼	[illegible]	7¾-7⅞	11⅛-11¼	[illegible]	7⅝-7¾	9⅜-9½	7⅜

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 9

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds	5½	5¾
Com paper 30-179 days	6.15	6.15
3-month Treasury bills	5.66	5.64
6-month Treasury bills	5.69	5.69
1-year Treasury bills	5.85	5.83
30-year Treasury bond	8.21	8.16
2-month CD's	5.88	5.88
3-month CD's	5.80	5.80
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 3/16	8¼
2-month interbank	7 15/16	8 1/16
3-month interbank	7 13/16	7 27/32
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.90	8.85
1-month interbank	8.95	8.95
3-month interbank	9.15	9.15
6-month interbank	9¼	9¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	12½	12½
Call money	12½	12¾
1-month interbank	12.00	12 1/16
3-month interbank	11 11/16	11¾
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	9 3/16	9 7/16
1-month interbank	9 1/16	9 3/16
3-month interbank	9 3/16	9¼
6-month interbank	9¼	9 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 9

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	[illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 9

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.97
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.964

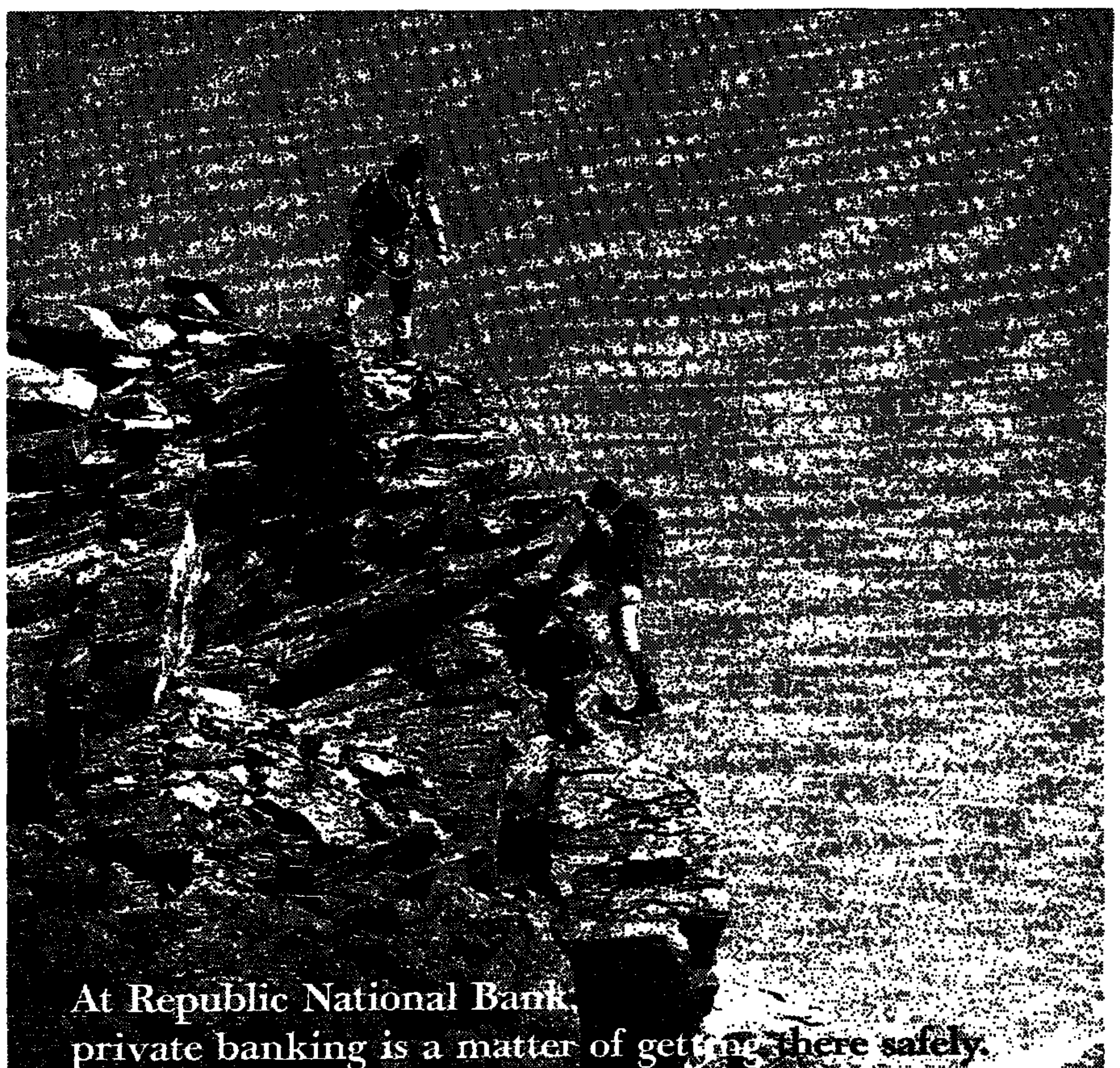
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

April 9

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	360.95	361.05	+2.40
Luxembourg	360.75	—	+2.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	359.20	360.74	+3.71
Zurich	361.35	364.25	+3.25
London	361.20	364.00	+3.00
New York	—	364.35	+3.30

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.



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MARKET DIARY

Interest Outlook Pummels Stocks

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks prices plunged Tuesday, pressured first by a sign from the Federal Reserve that it was holding interest rates steady for now and later by computerized sell programs.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 21.78 points on Monday, tumbled 45.54, to 2,873.02. The plunge triggered the New York Stock Exchange's curb on program trading about 15 minutes before the close, when the Dow was down more than the 50 points that trigger the suspension.

Among broad-market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange index slid 2.43, to 204.74, and the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 5.10, to 373.56. An average share skidded 42 cents.

Declines outpaced advances by a 2-1 ratio. Volume totaled a moderate 169.94 million shares, up from 138.59 million traded Monday.

The market opened lower and drifted as traders waited to see what action the Federal Reserve Board might take on interest rates. Players were expecting a drop in rates Friday when weak March employment figures were reported, but the Fed showed no signs of easing.

Before midday, the market learned the central bank had drained funds from the banking system, which analysts saw as a signal it was holding fast on rates. Stock prices then began to slide. In late trading, computerized sell programs finished the job, pushing prices down more than 50 points. The programs are designed to generate profits from price differences in the stock and stock futures markets.

"The programs kind of picked up speed late in the day, they accelerated," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equity trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco. "Then Treasury bonds sold off, and a lot of programs started to kick in," he said. The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond rose to 8.20 percent from 8.16 percent.

Saatchi and Saatchi was the most active issue, off ⅛ to 1.

Safeway followed, off 1⅛ to 20¼. The company's 17.5 million-share offering was initially priced at $20.50 a share. Fund American was third, unchanged at 63.

USF&G was up 1⅛ to 11¾. A County NatWest analyst reportedly boosted his rating of the stock.

N.Y. Stocks

BUNDESBANK: *Mark Rises*

(Continued from first finance page)

creased importance in recent years for the Bundesbank as a policy tool. The conditions for the repurchase tenders are set each month and allow the Bundesbank the opportunity to assess and channel the country's money markets without resorting to such major weapons as the discount or Lombard rate.

Those two rates, charged on collateralized loans from the central bank, form a floor and ceiling for German money-market rates. The rate on repurchase tenders ideally floats between the two and has become the most important barometer for short-term rates.

The discount and Lombard rates were raised at the beginning of February and now stand at their highest levels in nine years.

For the dollar, market participants were waiting to see U.S. inflation figures due later this week. If inflation is low, there is a chance the Federal Reserve Board will reduce U.S. interest rates.

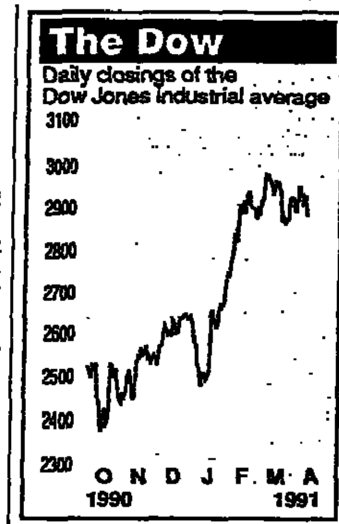
The dollar fell against other major currencies. It dropped to 134.85 yen from 137.15, to 1.4085 Swiss francs from 1.4385 and to 5.6410 French francs from 5.7215. The pound rose to $1.7935 from $1.7635.

In earlier London trading, the dollar fell to 1.6715 DM from 1.6900 DM on Monday and to 135.525 yen from 136.950. Against the Swiss franc, the dollar fell to 1.4185 from 1.4335, while it dropped to 5.6515 French francs from 5.7175.

The pound gained against the dollar, rising to $1.7875 from $1.7675, and it edged higher against the mark, to 2.9873 DM from 2.9863.

Foreign Exchange

Via Associated Press April 9



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2908.42	2932.43	2863.37	2873.02	— 45.54
Trans	1119.89	1127.64	1107.90	1111.48	— 11.64
Util	215.35	216.05	212.72	214.47	— 1.70
Comp	1035.35	1042.66	1022.08	1025.54	— 13.22

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	448.93	441.73	442.25	— 6.21
Transp.	248.54	244.36	244.62	— 3.05
Utilities	143.96	142.44	142.40	— 1.39
Finance	30.37	29.74	29.77	— 0.59
SP 500	379.02	373.11	373.56	— 5.10
SP 100	—	—	352.64	— 5.13

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	207.29	204.74	204.74	— 2.43
Industrials	259.41	255.87	255.87	— 3.31
Transp.	165.74	164.00	164.00	— 1.34
Utilities	93.08	92.43	92.63	— 0.45
Finance	152.52	150.68	150.68	— 1.66

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	497.52	491.98	492.46	— 3.19
Industrials	562.53	555.20	556.04	— 4.06
Finance	447.18	444.98	445.44	— 0.34
Insurance	562.49	552.14	553.19	— 5.28
Utilities	594.86	586.73	586.73	— 5.28
Banks	323.73	321.55	323.20	+ 0.93
Transp.	516.86	509.05	509.47	— 5.12

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
365.08	363.04	363.64	— 0.61

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	93.66	— 0.18
10 Utilities	95.26	— 0.33
10 Industrials	92.06	— 0.04

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	169,948,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	170,746,730
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,780,000
Amex prev. cons. close	12,170,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	170,477,208
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	148,938,700
NYSE volume up	35,240,570
NYSE volume down	114,394,428
Amex volume up	5,794,238
Amex volume down	5,368,725
NASDAQ volume up	63,170,200
NASDAQ volume down	68,516,501

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Scotchi	53797	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Safewy n	40205	20¾	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
FundAm	27105	63	62½	63	
USFG	26548	12	11⅛	11¾	+1⅛
PepsiC s	24525	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Pet	23352	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
RJR Nb n	22041	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
PhilMr	21550	69⅛	67⅞	68⅛	— ⅜
Glaxo	19858	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	—1⅛
GTE s	17239	33⅛	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Citicorp	17065	16⅛	15⅞	15½	— ⅛
AmExp	15643	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
DeltaAr	15535	69⅛	69	69⅛	— ⅝
Boeing s	13748	48⅛	47½	47⅝	—1⅛
IBM	13489	113⅝	111	111¼	—1⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	16337	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ½
EchoBy	6716	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
NtPatnt	3828	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Wthird	3398	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ¼
Ivax s	3351	21⅞	19	21	— ⅝
ForstL s	3188	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	— ½
SalPhb n	2711	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
WstEng n	2521	15⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Epitope n	2294	19½	17⅞	18	—1⅛
A-gte sc s	2289	12	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
A-Inl	2029	54	53⅞	54	+ ¼
ENSCO	2011	2½	2⅜	2½	
Hasbro	1899	24⅛	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
CalEng	1804	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
WangB	1701	4⅛	4	4⅛	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	575	940
Declined	1042	614
Unchanged	479	504
Total Issues	2096	2058
New Highs	90	92
New Lows	5	6

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	275	261
Declined	320	328
Unchanged	248	238
Total Issues	843	827
New Highs	30	36
New Lows	1	1

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	916	944
Declined	1,032	939
Unchanged	2,154	2,219
Total Issues	4,102	4,102

S&P 100 Index Options

April 9

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
290	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
300	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
305	54	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
310	49	49⅛	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
315	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	—	—
320	—	—	41	—	⅛	1⅛	2½	—
325	33	30¼	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	—
330	25⅛	—	28	34½	⅜	1⅞	3⅛	4⅛
335	20	—	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4⅛	—
340	14½	—	—	—	⅛	3⅛	5⅛	—
345	10	13⅛	—	—	1⅛	5	7	—
350	6½	9⅛	13⅛	—	3⅛	6⅛	9	9½
355	3⅛	7⅛	12⅛	—	5½	9	9½	—
360	2	5⅛	8½	—	9⅛	12	14	—
365	1	3½	6⅛	—	13⅛	15	—	—
370	⅛	2⅛	4½	—	17½	—	—	—
375	⅛	1⅛	3⅛	—	—	20½	—	—
380	⅛	⅛	2⅛	2⅛	24	24	—	—

Calls: total vol. 115,843 ; total open int. 393,674
Puts: total vol. 106,186 ; total open int. 443,922

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅛	—
30	—	—	1⅛	—
32½	—	—	2	—
35	—	—	2⅛	3⅛
37½	—	—	—	4½
40	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 0 ; total open int. 12,171
Puts: total vol. 497 ; total open int. 58,017
Source: CBOE.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1410.00	1411.00	1412.00	1414.00
Forward	1440.00	1441.00	1443.00	1444.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1355.50	1356.50	1374.50	1376.50
Forward	1347.50	1348.50	1357.50	1358.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	345.00	346.00	348.00	349.00
Forward	356.00	357.00	361.00	362.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8900.00	8925.00	8925.00	8930.00
Forward	8925.00	8930.00	8925.00	8930.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5505.00	5510.00	5520.00	5525.00
Forward	5600.00	5604.00	5615.00	5620.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1265.00	1270.00	1248.00	1245.00
Forward	1210.00	1212.00	1196.00	1197.00

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Banyan Strat Land	Q	.10	5-15	4-15
Brady (WH) Co cl-A	Q	.12	4-30	4-12
Carolina Freight	Q	.15	5-3	4-19
Evergreen Tall Ret	Q	.27	4-16	4-9
Oxford Industries	Q	.12½	6-1	5-15
Southwestrn Energy	Q	.14	5-6	4-19

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
April 8	658,209	583,155	58,526
April 5	644,458	919,215	75,545
April 4	688,351	741,847	36,534
April 3	692,127	850,437	33,183
April 2	635,693	688,169	35,691

*Included in the sales figures.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.64	0.641
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.81
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1995	1.21
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	4.03	3.975
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	99.00	106.00
Tin, lb	3.6068	3.5991
Zinc, lb	0.60	0.61

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	203.60	204.00	204.40	202.40	199.80	202.00
Aug	205.40	206.00	206.60	205.00	202.00	205.00
Oct	203.20	203.80	207.00	202.20	202.00	205.00
Dec	199.60	200.40	204.00	201.00	197.40	201.40
Mar	198.40	199.40	202.20	200.00	197.40	205.40
May	197.40	201.40	203.00	203.00	198.40	208.40
Aug	200.40	205.40	N.T.	N.T.	200.60	212.40
Est. Sales 2,428.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
May	649	650	650	648	641	642
Jul	677	678	678	667	667	668
Sep	699	700	708	691	690	691
Dec	730	732	720	730	721	722
Mar	759	761	761	749	750	751
May	778	779	777	770	768	770
Jul	797	798	797	791	790	791
Est. Sales 3,899.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
May	595	596	595	583	594	596
Jul	600	601	608	599	608	610
Sep	617	618	623	615	622	624
Nov	633	634	638	631	638	639
Jan	646	648	653	647	652	654
Mar	650	664	669	669	660	670
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Est. Sales 4,927.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
May	300.00	298.30	298.00	299.00	+ 1.40
Aug	295.00	293.00	292.50	292.80	— 0.20
Oct	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.20	+ 1.10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	266.50	267.50	+ 1.20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	269.50	270.50	+ 0.70
May	N.T.	N.T.	270.50	271.50	Unch.

Est. sales 1,514. Prev. sales 596. Open interest 9,333.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Apr	176.75	174.50	176.50	176.50	+ 0.25
May	169.50	167.75	168.25	168.50	— 1.00
Jun	166.25	165.25	166.00	166.00	— 0.50
Jul	166.00	165.00	166.00	166.00	— 1.00
Aug	168.25	166.50	168.25	168.25	+ 0.25
Sep	170.00	168.00	169.50	169.50	Unch.
Oct	172.50	171.50	172.50	172.25	+ 0.75
Nov	172.50	172.50	173.00	172.50	Unch.
Dec	174.50	173.50	174.50	173.50	Unch.
Est. Sales 7,800. Prev. sales 5,841. Open interest 37,560					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
May	18.93	18.75	18.85	18.87	Unch.
Jun	18.55	18.38	18.40	18.40	— 0.02
Jul	18.37	18.18	18.20	18.20	Unch.
Aug	18.20	18.08	18.20	18.23	Unch.
Sep	18.20	18.08	18.15	18.19	— 0.04
Oct	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.20	+ 0.05

Est. Sales N.A. Prev. sales 10,580. Open interest 67,500
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Greenspan Predicts Upturn Soon

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve, told Congress Tuesday that the U.S. economy should begin to pick up in the months ahead.

A survey of U.S. economists released Tuesday backed up Mr. Greenspan's opinion. The Blue Chip Economic Indicators, the Arizona newsletter that published the survey, said 70 percent of top economists predicted the economy would pull out of the recession during the current quarter. *(Reuters, AP)*

AMR Sets Up $1.3 Billion in Funding

NEW YORK (UPI) — AMR Corp. said Tuesday that it had arranged for more than $1.3 billion in new financing, including a $1 billion revolving-credit facility and the sale of $350 million in long-term bonds.

The proceeds from the bond transaction, to be completed April 15, will be used to help finance aircraft and route acquisitions for AMR's American Airlines and for general purposes.

Courtroom Loss for Ex-Singer Chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Paul Bilzerian, former Singer Co. chairman, faces forfeiture of more than $30 million in alleged illegal profits following another courtroom defeat, the Securities and Exchange Commission said Tuesday. The SEC won an order barring him from securities law violations such as those for which he was convicted in June 1989 and sentenced to four years in prison.

The SEC's civil suit paralleled the criminal case brought by the U.S. Attorney's Office. He has been free on bail while appealing the decision.

Bank of N.Y. Reports Loss in Quarter

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Bank of New York Co. said Tuesday that it had a loss of $63 million in the first quarter, compared with a profit of $102 million in the first quarter of 1990.

The bank also added $343 million to its provision for loan losses, cut its dividend 28 percent, to 38 cents, and agreed to sell a financing unit.

TRADE: *A 'Fast-Track' Conflict*

(Continued from first finance page)

with the everyday concerns of working families," a Democratic strategist said. "They are indifferent to who makes the laptop computer on which they compose their free-trade arguments."

In the last decade, a small number of prominent economists, many of whom have ties to organized labor, have developed the view that free trade may be outdated. After all, they argue, Japan has fared well with one of the most restrictive trade policies in the world.

One of these economists, Jeff Faux, president of the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal research center in Washington, says the law of comparative advantage only holds in full employment, when there is a new job for anyone who loses one.

"When you look at the history of people who have been knocked out of jobs by imports," he said, "they haven't climbed the ladder into better, more productive jobs. They've stayed out of work or moved down the ladder to worse jobs."

For their part, politicians tend to be swayed by constituents, not theories.

Take Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat who heads the Finance Committee. He has not been averse in his career to carrying water for important constituents, like oil and gas producers. Now he is a strong advocate of a free-trade pact with Mexico. Why? Largely, his colleagues say, because the Texas border towns, among the poorest communities in the nation, would benefit from increased commerce.

On the other side, Representative Richard A. Gephardt, the House Democratic leader, is a leader in the fight for trade restrictions. Mr. Gephardt comes from St. Louis, which is threatened with the loss of manufacturing jobs to Mexico.

Given Mr. Bush's popularity and the support he has on the trade issue from House Republicans, opponents of the fast track have an uphill fight. They almost certainly cannot win unless Mr. Gephardt takes a prominent role, and even then the odds are against them.

Debt Agreement Helps Brazil Get Loan

Reuters

NAGOYA, Japan — The Inter-American Development Bank signaled on Tuesday that the United States and other key shareholders would drop objections to a new loan to Brazil now that the Third World's largest debtor had struck a deal with its bank creditors.

Enrique Iglesias, IADB president, said at the end of a three-day annual meeting that the development bank would approve the $350 million loan to Brazil at a board meeting later this month.

The announcement came only hours after Brazilian negotiators completed an agreement in New York with commercial bank creditors on clearing an $8 billion dollar backlog in interest payments on some $50 billion of medium- and long-term debt.

Under the agreement, which opens the way to negotiating a reduction in Brazil's overall commercial bank exposure, Brazil agreed to pay some $2 billion dollars in cash by the end of the year with the balance payable in 10-year bonds.

The United States — the largest single shareholder in the bank — and other leading industrialized countries blocked the IADB loan last month, prompting a bitter dispute with Brazil.

Brazil's total external debt is estimated at $120 billion.

Michelin Sees Loss And Plans Layoffs

Reuters

PARIS — The tire maker Michelin said Tuesday it was studying a plan to shed 4,900 jobs and said it would post a group loss of almost two billion francs ($349.4 million) for 1990.

In 1989, Michelin had a group net profit of 2.65 billion francs.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse April 9

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	37.10	37
ACF Holding	43	43
Aegon	129.10	128.40
Ahold	83.70	84
Akzo	112.80	112.20
AMEV	61.10	59.60
A'Dam Rubber	4	4.10
Bols	199	198
Buhrmann Tett	62.10	62
Center Parcs	25.25	24.75
CSM	85.50	84.60
DAF	24.40	26.10
DSM	116	115.80
Elsevier	86.60	84.80
Fokker	32.20	31.70
Gist-Brocades	36.20	35.20
Heineken	153.90	153
Hoogovens	57.30	57.10
Hunter Douglas	77.80	78.60
IHC Caland	54.80	52.50
Inter Mueller	78.50	78.50
KLM	28.30	27.60
KNP	53.70	53.10
Nat Neder	63.10	62.60
Nedlloyd	55.80	55.80
NMB Postbank	49.60	49.30
Oce Grinten	53.60	53.70
Pakhoed	196.80	193
Philips	28.50	28.10
Robeco	102.30	102.40
Rodamco	55	55
Rolinco	100.30	100.40
Rorento	65	64.80
Royal Dutch	146.80	147
Unilever	165.60	164.50
Van Ommeren	44.00	44.30
VMF Stork	52	52.10
VNU	92.50	91.30
Wessanen	80	80.30
Wolters/Kluwer	53.10	52.80

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 96.80
Previous : 96.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7910	7900
Arbed	4330	4440
Barco	1470	1440
Bekaert	9800	9800
Cockerill	173	169
Cobepa	5400	5390
Delhaize	7810	7700
Electrabel	4840	4850
GB-Inno-BM	46	45.50
GBL	3790	3770
Gevaert	7410	7490
Hoboken	12525	N.Q.
Intercom	189.25	189.25
Kredietbank	4105	4100
Petrofina	11525	11500
Royal Belge	4670	4640
Soc Gen Banque	5430	5370
Soc Gen Belgique	2275	2270
Sofina	12200	12225
Solvay	13050	13000
Tractebel	3480	3500
UCB	19025	19025
Powerfin	2795	2800

Current Stock Index : 5818.87
Previous : 5797.72

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	213	214.50
Allianz Hold	2337	2325
Altana	543.20	543
Asko	817	825
BASF	240.20	241
Bayer	271	271.20
Bay. Hypo bank	373	377
Bay Vereinsbk	374.50	371
BBC	1155	1050
BHF Bank	415	412
BMW	541	545
Commerzbank	272.50	272.50
Continental	220.50	213.50
Daimler Benz	674.50	677
Degussa	342.50	341.60
Dt Babcock	175	178.50
Deutsche Bank	636.50	634
Douglas	736	732
Dresdner Bank	362	361
Feldmuehle	N.A.	—
Harpener	355	359
Henkel	558	558
Hochtief	1345	1322
Hoechst	247.50	247.20
Hoesch	281	284
Holzmann	1380	1370
Horten	189	181
IWKA	311	316
Kali Salz	168	166.50
Karstadt	586	580
Kaufhof	488.50	483
KHD	204	194
Kloeckner Werke	160.50	161
Krupp Stahl	159	155
Linde	797	800
Lufthansa	138	139.80
MAN	389	389.40
Mannesmann	298	295.50
Metallgesell	522.20	518
Muench Rueck	2310	2345
Nixdorf	252.50	250.10
PKI	593	595
Porsche	890	898
Preussag	333.50	335
PWA	262	265
RWE	398.50	390.70
Rheinmetall	348	348
Schering	775	768.50
SEL	380	380
Siemens	598	588.50
Thyssen	230	230.70
Varta	345	346
Veba	333.50	330
VEW	211.50	214
Viag	373.50	370
Volkswagen	364.50	369.70
Wella	726	723

DAX Index : 1582.11
Previous : 1579.95
FAZ Index : 677.11
Previous : 672.44

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	65	65.10
Enso-Gutzeit	24.50	24.70
K.O.P.	37	37
Kymmene	81	81
Metra	90.60	93
Nokia	93	93
Pohjola	123	122
Repola	73.50	77
Stockmann	125	130

HEX Index : 1172.58
Previous : 1186.46

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.70	15.60
Cathay Pacific	8.55	8.65
Cavendish Int'l	4	4
Cheung Kong	17.90	18.10
China Light Pwr	19.20	19.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	12	12.20
Hang Lung Dev	7.05	7.25
Hang Seng Bank	24.50	24.70
Henderson Land	11.50	11.90
HK Air Eng.	17.30	17.70
HK China Gas	11.10	11.20
HK Electric	11.90	12
HK Land	8.25	8.40
HK Realty Trust	5.30	5.45
HK Shang Bank	26.40	26.90
HK Shang Htls	4.60	4.68
HK Telecomm	7.25	7.35
HK Ferry	4.68	4.70
Hutch Whampoa	14.90	15.30
Hysan Dev	1.58	1.59
Jardine Math.	35	35
Jardine Str Hld	18.20	18.40
Kowloon Motor	7.45	7.60
Mandarin Orient	5.35	5.10
Miramar Hotel	5.85	5.90
New World Dev	9.40	9.50
SHK Props	19.20	19.80
Stelux	2.85	2.93
Swire Pac A	18.20	18.60
Tai Cheung Prps	4.33	4.35
TVE	1.35	1.35
Wharf Hold	9.10	9.30
Wing On Co	8.70	8.75
Winsor Ind.	9.10	9.15
World Int'l	4.90	5

Hang Seng Index : 3757.30
Previous : 3812.00

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.06	5.12
Anglo Am Gld	32.38	32.63
AA Corp	16.38	16.44
Asda-MFI Gp	1.31	1.33
Ass Brit Foods	5.20	5.14
Barclays	4.60	4.53
Bass	9.38	9.52
B.A.T.	7.14	7.25
Blue Circle	2.44	2.47
BOC Group	5.87	5.78
Boots	3.77	3.77
Bowater	6.15	6.18
BAe	6.60	6.44
BAA	4.28	4.30
Brit Airways	1.60	1.60
British Gas	2.57	2.56
BP	3.33	3.35
British Steel	1.45	1.46
Brit Telecom	3.72	3.69
BTR	4.17	4.17
Burmah Oil	6.05	6.10
Cable Wire	5.18	5.20
Cadbury Sch	3.86	3.88
Charter Cons	4.80	4.82
Comm Union	5.32	5.30
Cookson	1.36	1.33
Courtaulds	4.10	4.12
Dalgety	3.83	3.77
Dixons	1.98	1.95
Driefontein	5.43	5.50
Eurotunnel	4.82	4.80
Fisons	4.93	4.94
Gen Acc F	5.54	5.55
GEC	2.09	2.05
GKN	3.81	3.72
Glaxo	10.75	11.12
Grand Met	8.10	8.13
Gt Univ Stores	15.30	15.30
GRE	2.12	2.09
Guinness	9.07	9.88
Hanson Tr	2.32	2.33
Hawker Sidd	5.80	5.65
ICI	10.51	10.57
Kingfisher	4.93	4.87
Land Sec	5.40	5.44
Legal Gen Grp	4.43	4.70
Lloyds Bank	3.64	3.63
Lonrho	2.64	2.58
Lucas Ind	1.60	1.60
Marks Sp	2.58	2.55
Maxwell	1.94	1.84
MB Group	2.20	2.16
Midland Bk	2.24	2.20
NatWest	3.40	3.37
Pearson Grp	7.57	7.56
P and O	6.10	6.11
Pilkington	1.95	1.90
Prudential	2.40	2.41
Racal Elec	2.32	2.32
Randfontein	1.46	1.48
Rank Org	7.55	7.60
Reed Intl	4.55	4.52
Reuters	8.92	8.77
Rolls Royce	1.74	1.68
Royal Ins	4.49	4.47
RTZ	5.60	5.58
Saatchi	0.18	0.19
Sainsbury	3.83	3.83
Sears Holds	0.93	0.93
Shell	4.83	4.88
Skbeec	7.95	7.95
Std Chart Bk	3.93	3.91
Storehouse	1.16	1.19
Sun Alliance	3.93	3.91
Tate and Lyle	3.68	3.72
Tesco	2.86	2.88
Thorn EMI	7.30	7.35
T.I. Group	5.37	5.39
Trafalgar Hse	2.53	2.57
THF	2.70	2.75
Ultramar	3.41	3.36
Unilever	7.40	7.67
Utd Biscuits	3.79	3.85
Vickers	2.38	2.33
War Loan 3½	35.56	35.56
Wellcome	5.30	5.32

F.T. 30 Index : 1998.80
Previous : 1999.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2527.20
Previous : 2529.90

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	N.A.	—
Banco Central	4550	4515
Bco. Santander	5620	5550
Banesto	3855	3885
CEPSA	2150	2100
Dragados	2780	2735
Iberduero	743	744
Telefonica	993	988

S.E. General Index : 281.12
Previous : 279.44

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2171	2189
Banca Comm	4770	4765
Bastogi	270	272.50
Ciga Hotels	3070	3100
CIR	2665	2650
Cred Ital	2625	2630
Enichem	1547	1547
Eridania	7020	7260
Ferfin	2250	2274
Ferfin Risp	1410	1425
Fiat SPA	5705	5700
Generali	35975	35800
IFI	15100	15100
Italcem	22850	22800
Italgas	2974	2985
Italmobiliare	76000	76800
Mediobanca	15715	15730
Montedison	1543	1535
Olivetti	3930	3955
Pirelli	1710	1709
RAS	20300	20150
Rinascente	6225	6340
Saipem	1760	1770
SIP	1326	1345
SME	3318	3300
Snia	1685	1700
Standa	34450	34450
Stet	2275	2249
Toro Assi Risp	25300	25500

MIB Current Index : 1157.00
Previous : 1160.00

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminium	23⅞	24⅛
Bank Montreal	35⅛	35⅛
Bell Canada	41⅜	41⅛
Bombardier A	N.Q.	—
Bombardier B	17½	17⅛
Cambior	10⅛	10⅛
Cascades	5	5
Dominion Text A	8⅛	8⅛
Donohue	14	14
MacMillan Bl	19⅝	19⅝
Memotec	9⅛	9⅛
Natl Bk Canada	10⅛	10⅛
Power Corp.	17⅛	17½
Provigo	11⅛	12⅝
Quebec Tel	15⅛	15
Quebecor A	19	19
Quebecor B	16⅝	16¾
Videotron	13⅛	13⅛

Industrials Index : 1426.01
Previous : 1427.21

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	836	830
Air Liquide	715	725
Alcatel Alsthom	600	601
Avions Dassault	496	591
Bancaire (Cie)	497	500
BIC	785	783
Bongrain	2640	2640
Bouygues	610	614
BSN-GD	848	850
Carrefour	3815	3858
Cerus	139	137.50
Chargeurs	805	815
Club Med	493	491.80
Elf-Aquitaine	352	350.30
Europe 1	1210	1200
Gen. Eaux	2658	2675
Hachette	219.60	224
Havas	564	564
Imetal	325	332
Lafarge Coppee	411	409
Legrand	3950	3925
Oreal (L')	555	555
L.V.M.H.	3900	3920
Matra	283	284.90
Merlin Gerin	557	560
Michelin B	87.50	87.60
Moulinex	122	117.80
Occidentale	794	797
Paribas	452.10	454
Pernod-Ricard	1214	1210
Perrier	1502	1527
Peugeot	576	566
Printemps (Au)	689	685
Radiotechnique	388.90	367
Raff. St. Louis	1430	1440
Redoute (La)	3640	3630
Roussel Uclaf	2180	2160
Saint Gobain	470.70	464.70
Sanofi	895	915
S.E.B.	1566	1564
Skis Rossignol	739	703
Ste Generale A	438	437.50
Suez	343.70	344
Thomson-CSF	146	146
Total	692	697
Valeo	464	448

CAC 40 Index : 1845.96
Previous : 1847.57

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.54	3.60
DBS	11.40	11.50
Fraser Neave	9	9
Harrisons Plant	1.47	1.50
Haw Par	2.62	2.64
Hume	3.18	3.26
Inchcape	4.70	4.68
Keppel	7.10	7.25
KL Kepong	3.20	3.26
Lum Chang	1.16	1.19
Malayan Banka	4.52	4.66
OCBC	8.80	8.85
OUB	5.60	5.60
OUE	7.45	7.60
Sembawang	6.30	6.35
Shangrila	6.50	6.65
Sime Darby	2.62	2.65
SIA	12.80	12.90
S'pore Land	6.45	6.70
S'pore Press	8.30	8.30
Sing Steamship	3.04	3.16
Straits Trading	2.87	2.94
UOB	6.35	6.50
United Overseas	1.70	1.74

Straits Times Ind. : 1469.44
Previous : 1492.26

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	315	320
Alfa Laval	244	242
Asea	600	604
Astra-A	530	530
Atlas Copco	227	231
Electrolux B	235	238
Ericsson	197	205
Esselte-A	145	143
Handelsbanken	128	130
Norsk Hydro	184.50	186
Procordia AF	160	155
Saab-Scania	288	288
Sandvik	302	303
SCA-A	112	117
S-E. Banken	72	73
Skandia F	175	178
Skanska	372	372
SKF	103	105
Stora	352	357
Trelleborg B	127	128
Volvo	325	325

Affaersvaerlden : 1053.20
Previous : 1067.70

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.28	3.28
BHP	11.06	11.10
Boral	3.60	3.58
Bougainville	0.98	1.03
Coles Myer	9.54	9.50
Comalco	3.98	3.97
CRA	12.40	12.40
CSR	5.34	5.30
Dunlop	5.20	5.16
Elders IXL	0.38	0.38
ICI Australia	4.20	4.20
Magellan	2.10	2.10
MIM	1.81	1.82
Nat Aust Bank	5.84	5.80
News Corp	8.94	8.78
Nine Network	0.59	0.60
N Broken Hill	2.28	2.38
Poseidon	1.52	1.54
QCT Resources	1.19	1.22
Santos	3.61	3.55
TNT	1.61	1.61
Western Mining	5.02	5.02
Westpac Banking	4	3.97
Woodside	2.99	2.99

All Ordinaries Index : 1449.10
Previous : 1444.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	785	800
Asahi Chemical	813	824
Asahi Glass	1380	1390
Bank of Tokyo	1300	1320
Bridgestone	1120	1130
Canon	1550	1580
Casio	1270	1270
C.Itoh	731	742
Dai Nippon Print	1590	1600
Daiwa House	2000	2040
Daiwa Securities	1370	1390
Fanuc	5300	5320
Fuji Bank	2580	2610
Fuji Photo	3520	3520
Fujitsu	1150	1160
Hitachi	1220	1240
Hitachi Cable	1140	1170
Honda	1450	1470
Ito Yokado	4270	4390
Japan Airlines	1230	1250
Kajima	1610	1650
Kansai Power	2870	2910
Kawasaki Steel	458	456
Kirin Brewery	1540	1570
Komatsu	932	970
Kubota	820	836
Kyocera	6420	6450
Matsu Elec Inds	1710	1740
Matsu Elec Wks	1680	1700
Mitsubishi Bk	2580	2620
Mitsubishi Kasei	610	621
Mitsubishi Elec	800	810
Mitsubishi Hev	777	805
Mitsubishi Corp	1350	1370
Mitsui and Co	834	835
Mitsukoshi	1290	1300
Mitsumi	1300	1320
NEC	1520	1550
NGK Insulators	1260	1280
Nikko Securities	1040	1060
Nippon Kogaku	1340	1370
Nippon Oil	1070	1080
Nippon Steel	480	492
Nippon Yusen	659	657
Nissan	760	765
Nomura Sec	2160	2200
NTT (SF)	10684	10646
Olympus Optical	1070	1100
Pioneer	4600	4670
Ricoh	793	802
Sanyo Elec	632	635
Sharp	1430	1470
Shimazu	827	830
Shinetsu Chem	1610	1610
Sony	6510	6550
Sumitomo Bk	2320	2350
Sumitomo Chem	550	560
Sumi Marine	980	999
Sumitomo Metal	535	537
Taisei Corp	1020	1040
Taisho Marine	997	1020
Takeda Chem	1770	1780
TDK	5600	5660
Teijin	576	591
Tokio Marine	1360	1380
Tokyo Elec Pw	3870	3930
Toppan Printing	1480	1500
Toray Ind.	670	667
Toshiba	830	835
Toyota	1830	1850
Yamaichi Sec	1030	1070

Nikkei 225 : 26317
Previous : 26402
Topix Index : 1986
Previous : 2007

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	6	6
Air Canada	9⅛	9⅛
Alberta Energy	15	15⅛
Am Barrick Res	24⅛	23⅝
BCE	41⅛	41⅛
BCED	0⅛	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	15⅛	15⅛
BC Gas	14⅛	14⅛
BC Phone	19⅛	19⅛
BP Canada	15⅛	15⅛
Bramalea	8½	8⅛
Brunswick	N.Q.	8
CAE	7⅛	7⅛
Campeau	0.58	0.54
CIBC	31⅛	32⅛
Canadian Pacific	20	20⅛
Can Packers	14⅛	14
Can Tire A	24⅛	24⅛
Canadian Turbo	3.40	3.30
Cenfor	25⅛	25½
Cara	16½	16⅛
CCL Ind B	10½	10⅛
Cineplex	5⅛	5⅛
Cominco	23⅛	23½
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.90	4.80
Denison Min B	N.Q.	0.51
Dickenson Min A	2.80	N.Q.
Dofasco	19⅛	19⅛
Dylex A	4.70	4.80
Echo Bay Mines	11⅛	10⅞
Equity Silver A	1.10	1.10
FCA Intl	7⅛	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	9⅛	9
Fletcher Chall A	17⅛	17½
FPI	7⅛	7⅛
GoldCorp	3.45	3.45
Gulf Cda Res	10	10
Hees Intl	18⅛	18⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9½	9⅛
Hollinger	N.Q.	—
Horsham	11⅛	11½
Hudson's Bay	28⅛	28⅛
Imasco	27⅛	27⅛
Inco	38⅛	39⅛
Interhome	47⅛	47⅛
Jannock	16½	16⅛
Labatt	23⅛	23¼
Loblaw Co	20⅛	20⅛
Mackenzie	8	8½
Magna Intl A	8	7⅛
Maritime	18½	18½
Mark Res	7½	7⅛
MacLean Hunter	10⅛	10½
Molson A	42⅛	42⅛
Noma Ind A	7⅛	7⅛
Noranda	17⅛	17⅛
Noranda Forest	8⅛	8⅛
Norcen Energy	24⅛	24⅛
Nova Corp	8½	8½
Oshawa	33⅛	33⅛
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅛
Placer Dome	16⅛	16½
Poco Petroleum	7½	7½
PWA Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	N.Q.	—
Rayrock	7⅛	N.Q.
Renaissance	16⅛	16⅛
Rogers B	9⅛	9⅛
Rothmans	55	N.Q.
Royal Bank Can	26	26⅛
Royal TrustCo	9⅛	8⅛
Sceptre Res	3.55	3.45
Scott's Hosp	17⅛	17½
Seagram	110	110⅛
Sears Can	12⅛	12⅛
Shell Can	40⅛	40⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	7½	7⅛
Southam	19⅛	19⅛
Spar Aerospace	13⅛	13⅛
Stelco A	7⅛	7⅛
Teck B	22⅛	22⅛
Thomson News	16⅛	16⅛
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18½
Torstar B	25⅛	25⅛
Transalta Util	12½	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Triton Finl A	12⅛	12⅛
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	15½	15⅛
Unicorp A	0.78	N.Q.
Woodward's Ltd	2.95	3

TSE 300 Index : 3595.50
Previous : 3580.23

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	875	890
Alusuisse	1228	1235
Leu Holdings	1530	1590
Brown Boveri	4680	4630
Ciba Geigy	2930	2900
CS Holding	2090	2060
Elektrow	2970	2950
Fischer	1580	1615
Interdiscount	3210	3240
Jacobs Suchard	7500	7500
Jelmoli	1600	1600
Landis Gyr	1135	1150
Moevenpick	4470	4640
Nestle	8440	8470
Oerlikon-B	530	515
Pargesa Hld	1370	1360
Roche Holding B	4470	4445
Safra Republic	82	81
Sandoz	2270	2240
Schindler	6100	5900
Sulzer	475	445
Surveillance	7795	7780
Swissair	780	795
SBC	334	333
Swiss Reinsur	612	613
Swiss Volksbank	1410	1385
Union Bank	3710	3710
Winterthur	4320	4320
Zurich Ins	2310	2320

SBS Index : 625.10
Previous : 624.40

To Our Readers

Stock prices for Johannesburg and Sao Paulo were not available Tuesday due to problems at the source.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press April 9

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.83	2.84	2.79	2.81½	—.03¼
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.94	2.94	2.89	2.91½	—.03¼
3.26	2.69½	Sep	3.01½	3.02½	2.97	3.00½	—.03
3.25	2.81½	Dec	3.16	3.16	3.11½	3.13½	—.04
3.78¾	2.89¼	Mar	3.22	3.23	3.20½	3.23	—.03½
3.31	3.23½	May				3.26½	—.03½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,447					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,286 up 609							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		May	2.88	2.88	2.82¾	2.84	— .04½
		Jul	2.93½	2.94	2.89	2.90½	— .04½
		Sep	3.00	3.00	2.96	2.97	— .04¼
		Dec	3.09½	3.10	3.07	3.08¼	— .04½
		Mar				3.13¼	— .03¾
Est.Sales		Prv.Sales 3,068		Prev.Day Open Int 24,600			Chg. —189
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.06½	2.35	May	2.59	2.59	2.54¾	2.55	—.04
3.08¾	2.41½	Jul	2.65¾	2.65¾	2.61½	2.61¾	—.04½
2.87½	2.40¼	Sep	2.64½	2.65	2.61½	2.61¾	—.03¼
2.75	2.42½	Dec	2.63¾	2.64	2.60½	2.60¾	—.03½
2.75¼	2.49	Mar	2.71¼	2.71½	2.68¼	2.68¼	—.03¼
2.79½	2.58¼	May	2.76¾	2.76¾	2.74	2.74	—.03
2.82	2.70¼	Jul				2.77½	—.03¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 52,120					
Prev. Day Open Int.239,640 up 7,078							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.11	5.61	May	5.88½	5.88½	5.80½	5.81¾	—.08¼
7.18	5.76	Jul	6.01½	6.01½	5.93	5.94½	—.09
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.05½	6.05½	5.98	5.99¼	—.08½
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.10¼	6.10¼	6.03	6.03	—.09½
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.20	6.20½	6.12½	6.14	—.08½
6.49½	6.02½	Jan	6.30¼	6.30¼	6.24	6.25¼	—.08
6.60	6.11¾	Mar	6.36	6.37	6.35	6.36½	—.07½
6.62½	6.29½	May	6.44	6.44½	6.44	6.44½	—.07½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,901					
Prev. Day Open Int.107,907 up 728							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
208.00	164.00	May	170.80	170.80	168.20	169.20	—2.20
209.00	167.90	Jul	174.00	174.00	172.00	172.80	—2.10
195.50	169.90	Aug	175.50	175.60	173.80	174.40	—2.30
193.50	171.70	Sep	176.70	176.70	175.70	176.20	—2.30
189.00	172.50	Oct	178.50	178.50	177.40	177.90	—2.10
191.50	174.00	Dec	182.50	182.50	180.50	180.90	—2.10
190.50	177.20	Jan	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	—2.00
1180.00	1180.00	Mar	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.50	—5.00
181.00	181.00	May	184.00	184.00	184.00	185.80	—3.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,558					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,379 up 744							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.55	20.15	May	21.95	21.95	21.55	21.63	—.42
25.60	20.85	Jul	22.30	22.30	21.87	21.98	—.41
25.50	20.90	Aug	22.40	22.40	22.07	22.10	—.37
25.10	21.80	Sep	22.60	22.60	22.23	22.23	—.37
24.90	21.08	Oct	22.58	22.40	22.25	22.40	—.25
24.05	21.17	Dec	22.95	22.95	22.50	22.59	—.36
24.15	21.00	Jan	22.71	22.71	22.71	22.65	—.35
23.50	20.18	Mar	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.85	—.35
23.62	22.90	May				22.85	—.35
		Jul				22.95	—.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,341					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,514 off 995							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.70	74.15	Apr	81.75	82.15	81.75	81.77	+.05
78.37	72.15	Jun	77.32	77.60	77.27	77.42	+.07
75.80	70.35	Aug	74.97	75.25	74.82	75.10	+.20
76.80	70.70	Oct	76.40	76.65	76.25	76.40	+.20
76.90	71.75	Dec	76.70	76.80	76.50	76.70	+.13
76.60	72.80	Feb	76.50	76.50	76.30	76.40	+.13
77.00	75.55	Apr	76.75	77.00	76.75	76.95	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,254					
Prev. Day Open Int. 88,528 off 1,368							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
91.10	81.20	Apr	90.70	90.80	90.35	90.37	—.30
89.15	80.20	May	88.55	88.65	88.20	88.40	—.15
88.30	80.20	Aug	87.85	87.95	87.50	87.87	—.03
88.10	79.75	Sep	87.45	87.70	87.30	87.65	+.02
87.90	80.20	Oct	87.32	87.50	87.15	87.47	—.18
87.85	81.30	Nov	87.30	87.30	87.35	87.45	—.15
87.65	84.00	Jan	86.75	87.10	86.75	87.00	—.15
		Mar	86.40	86.50	86.40	86.50	—.25
Est. Sales 2,502		Prev. Sales 2,539					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,516 off 109							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.95	43.60	Apr	52.80	53.07	52.70	53.00	+.38
59.30	47.70	Jun	56.95	57.70	56.95	57.47	+.52
58.25	48.30	Jul	56.45	57.10	56.45	56.85	+.43
55.50	46.90	Aug	53.60	54.12	53.60	53.95	+.28
49.55	42.90	Oct	48.80	49.20	48.80	48.80	—.07
48.60	44.50	Dec	48.40	48.62	48.40	48.45	+.05
48.25	44.50	Feb	47.77	47.77	47.77	47.65	—.03
46.40	45.00	Apr	46.40	46.40	46.40	46.37	+.10
Est. Sales 6,432		Prev. Sales 6,882					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,107 off 565							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.12	49.50	May	64.70	65.15	63.95	64.37	—.13
72.80	50.75	Jul	62.40	63.25	62.12	62.82	
70.05	51.60	Aug	59.77	60.40	59.35	59.75	—.02
63.00	56.70	Feb	58.95	58.95	58.95	59.40	+.86
61.00	58.60	Mar				58.70	
Est. Sales 4,399		Prev. Sales 5,028					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,380 up 280							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
123.00	84.35	May	93.08	93.25	91.20	91.20	—2.05
111.50	86.90	Jul	95.00	95.60	93.40	93.60	—1.85
113.50	89.20	Sep	97.30	97.30	95.65	95.80	—1.60
116.00	92.50	Dec	100.30	100.30	98.70	98.70	—1.40
107.50	95.50	Mar				101.40	—.90
108.00	99.00	May	104.00	104.00	103.75	103.90	—1.65
108.00	104.25	Jul	106.80	106.00	106.00	104.75	—2.25
		Sep	108.00	108.00	108.00	106.50	—2.25
Est. Sales 10,811		Prev. Sales 5,312					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,747 off 661							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.05	8.07	May	9.18	9.29	9.18	9.27	—.01
14.90	8.08	Jul	9.22	9.30	9.12	9.20	—.11
14.41	8.12	Oct	9.17	9.31	9.05	9.14	—.10
10.14	8.25	Mar	9.02	9.05	8.95	9.00	—.04
9.77	8.33	May	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.03	—.03
8.85	8.40	Jul				9.06	—.04
Est. Sales 19,873		Prev. Sales 44,273					
Prev. Day Open Int.121,501 up 04,289							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1572	1000	May	1087	1107	1082	1103	+18
1590	1060	Jul	1120	1138	1112	1134	+19
1515	1137	Sep	1151	1168	1150	1166	+19
1535	1174	Dec	1191	1205	1185	1202	+17
1538	1215	Mar	1220	1232	1217	1233	+18
1385	1245	May	1253	1260	1253	1261	+16
1385	1260	Jul	1280	1285	1280	1287	+17
Est. Sales 5,020		Prev. Sales 4,759					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,498 up 48,467							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.00	101.50	May	117.90	118.25	117.25	117.60	+.55
180.00	102.50	Jul	118.00	118.20	117.30	117.75	+.45
122.00	106.00	Sep	118.10	118.25	117.40	118.00	+.80
119.50	111.00	Nov	118.00	118.00	118.00	117.70	+.80
119.75	115.00	Jan	117.75	118.00	117.75	117.65	+.80
119.70	115.75	Mar				118.05	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 386					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,857 off 290							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
117.90	99.85	Apr	107.10	107.50	106.60	106.70	—.35
117.80	97.00	May	107.00	108.20	106.65	107.15	—.45
115.00	102.30	Jun	106.60	107.00	106.40	106.40	—.45
113.50	96.50	Jul	106.00	106.80	105.80	106.05	—.30
108.30	102.00	Aug				105.60	—.20
110.50	95.50	Sep	105.30	105.75	105.00	105.05	—.15
106.35	101.50	Oct				104.50	—.20
105.00	101.00	Nov				104.20	—.20
108.50	94.50	Dec	103.70	104.40	103.70	103.65	—.25
104.50	99.55	Jan				103.00	—.20
105.10	103.50	Feb				102.60	—.20
106.80	96.80	Mar	102.50	102.90	102.50	102.65	—.30
106.20	100.00	May				101.45	—.20
103.80	100.20	Jul	101.05	101.20	101.00	100.85	—.20
103.45	101.20	Sep				100.45	—.20
		Dec				99.85	—.20
		Jan				99.45	—.20
Est. Sales 4,680		Prev. Sales 4,430					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,729 up 290							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
410.0	369.0	Apr	402.0	402.0	402.0	401.9	+5.9
647.0	395.0	May	401.0	405.5	401.0	402.2	+5.7
389.5	389.5	Jun				405.6	+5.7
667.5	360.1	Jul	405.0	410.0	405.0	408.0	+5.7
654.0	367.5	Sep	413.0	415.5	412.0	413.0	+5.9
623.5	374.0	Dec	416.0	422.0	416.0	420.0	+6.0
596.0	402.0	Jan				422.1	+6.0
613.0	382.0	Mar	427.0	427.0	427.0	427.6	+6.1
589.5	385.0	May	433.0	433.0	433.0	432.9	+6.2
557.0	395.0	Jul				438.2	+6.3
482.5	412.0	Sep				443.9	+6.4
477.5	408.0	Dec				452.6	+6.5
		Jan				455.4	+6.5
Est. Sales 1,800		Prev. Sales 7,632					
Prev. Day Open Int.100,609 off 993							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	373.50	Apr	402.50	405.00	402.50	405.00	+3.80
528.50	378.00	Jul	408.50	410.00	408.00	408.70	+3.00
513.00	383.50	Oct	412.30	413.30	412.30	412.70	+3.80
451.50	387.00	Jan	418.00	418.00	418.00	416.50	+3.00
438.50	376.00	Apr	423.00	423.00	423.00	421.30	+3.00
		Jul	427.50	427.50	427.50	425.80	
Est. Sales 1,570		Prev. Sales 613					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,877							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
125.25	80.00	Jun	94.50	95.25	94.50	94.80	+.85
119.40	88.75	Sep	96.00	96.25	95.50	95.80	+.85
114.50	82.50	Dec	97.50	97.50	96.50	96.80	+.85
135.75	88.75	Mar				97.55	+.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 145					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,391							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
460.00	354.50	Apr	362.80	366.00	362.80	364.90	+3.10
369.00	358.00	May				364.80	+3.10
466.20	356.40	Jun	364.80	368.20	364.70	367.30	+3.20
468.00	360.00	Aug	368.00	371.20	368.00	370.20	+3.30
474.00	363.00	Oct	373.10	373.40	373.10	373.40	+3.40
480.00	366.00	Dec	374.80	377.20	374.80	376.70	+3.40
456.50	378.50	Feb				380.00	+3.40
446.00	373.50	Apr	383.00	383.00	383.00	383.30	+3.40
467.00	381.00	Jun				386.80	+3.30
436.50	384.50	Aug				390.40	+3.30
410.80	389.50	Oct				394.40	+3.40
405.00	392.00	Dec				398.30	+3.40
		Feb				402.40	+3.40
Est. Sales 26,000		Prev. Sales 20,368					
Prev. Day Open Int.101,623 up 52							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.52	91.52	Jun	94.48	94.49	94.42	94.44	—.02
94.43	91.60	Sep	94.28	94.28	94.22	94.23	—.04
94.13	92.24	Dec				93.79	—.04
93.95	93.47	Mar				93.71	
		Jun				93.42	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,168					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,375 off 388							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
01.285	99.018	Jun	100.310	100.310	100.240	100.250	—.050
00.135	99.115	Sep	100.080	100.025	100.000	100.005	—.050
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,880					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,987 off 200							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-21	93-18	Jun	99-12	99-12	99	99-1	—11
100-1	96-20	Sep	98-24	98-24	98-14	98-14	—12
		Dec				97-29	—11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,573					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,382 up 2,005							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-4	82-18	Jun	96-14	96-14	95-28	95-29	—15
99-5	85-29	Sep	95-22	95-22	95-5	95-6	—15
98-20	85-19	Dec	94-30	94-30	94-17	94-17	—16
98-13	85-14	Mar	94-1	94-1	93-31	93-31	—16
97-19	85-3	Jun	93-29	93-29	93-15	93-15	—16
95-8	87-14	Sep	93-11	93-11	93-1	93-1	—15
94-11	85-6	Dec				92-20	—14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 101,549					
Prev. Day Open Int.270,335 up 1,177							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-2	84-26	Jun	92-1	92-1	91-18	91-20	—14
92-11	84-7	Sep				90-31	—14
89-28	89-28	Dec				90-15	—14
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 399					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,448 off 48							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.68	89.91	Jun	93.67	93.68	93.64	93.67	
93.43	90.04	Sep	93.39	93.39	93.34	93.36	—.01
93.03	90.04	Dec	92.91	92.92	92.88	92.90	—.02
92.89	90.09	Mar	92.72	92.72	92.68	92.69	—.03
92.62	90.35	Jun	92.37	92.38	92.33	92.35	—.03
92.35	90.32	Sep	92.09	92.10	92.05	92.07	—.04
92.04	90.24	Dec	91.80	91.80	91.75	91.77	—.05
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.73	91.73	91.68	91.70	—.05
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.62	91.63	91.57	91.59	—.05
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.52	91.52	91.47	91.49	—.05
91.46	90.22	Dec	91.34	91.34	91.29	91.31	—.05
91.46	90.24	Mar	91.34	91.34	91.26	91.28	—.05
91.57	90.48	Jun	91.25	91.25	91.21	91.28	—.05
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.18	91.18	91.15	91.14	—.05
91.44	90.71	Dec	91.07	91.07	91.02	91.02	—.05
91.09	90.76	Mar	91.02	91.02	90.96	90.98	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 79,925					
Prev. Day Open Int.732,015 off 2,035							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9600	1.7086	Jun	1.7586	1.7746	1.7572	1.7734	+276
1.9340	1.6920	Sep	1.7410	1.7540	1.7410	1.7532	+276
1.7900	1.6790	Dec	1.7350	1.7350	1.7330	1.7372	+274
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,910					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,808 off 119							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8620	.8622	.8615	.8620	+16
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8550	.8568	.8557	.8560	+16
.8520	.8175	Dec	.8512	.8515	.8510	.8514	+16
.8457	.8268	Mar	.8470	.8470	.8470	.8469	+7
.8430	.8330	Jun				.8431	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,138					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,774 up 114							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6870	.5783	Jun	.5927	.5972	.5915	.5965	+92
.6818	.5742	Sep	.5875	.5927	.5875	.5922	+92
.6770	.5710	Dec	.5870	.5870	.5870	.5907	+92
.5750	.5750	Mar				.5855	+93
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,562					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,000 off 213							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007287	.007393	.007286	.007391	+112
.007870	.007032	Sep	.007272	.007348	.007272	.007370	+111
.007557	.007038	Dec	.007270	.007270	.007270	.007361	+110
.007302	.007261	Mar	.007290	.007290	.007290	.007361	+108
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,793					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,085 up 1,845							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8084	.6810	Jun	.6968	.7075	.6965	.7044	+136
.8055	.6785	Sep	.6945	.7030	.6942	.7036	+138
.8090	.6880	Dec				.7028	+130
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,063					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,397 up 790							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.85	64.40	May	88.25	89.00	87.10	88.60	+1.36
87.30	65.67	Jul	87.30	87.39	86.05	86.81	—.19
75.40	66.77	Oct	74.60	74.90	74.15	74.55	—.13
70.70	63.75	Dec	70.00	70.48	69.75	70.15	—.02
71.35	64.65	Mar	71.20	71.20	70.75	71.20	
71.60	65.10	May	71.70	71.70	71.70	71.49	—.01
71.50	66.50	Jul	72.00	72.00	72.00	71.75	
Est. Sales 12,000		Prev. Sales 10,725					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,841 up 346							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
88.50	48.40	May	54.50	54.80	54.25	54.40	—.14
85.75	48.00	Jun	53.35	53.80	53.30	53.55	+.15
85.00	48.00	Jul	53.25	53.70	53.20	53.50	+.15
85.07	49.00	Aug	53.80	54.50	53.85	54.25	+.34
84.28	50.25	Sep	55.25	55.75	55.25	55.58	+.34
85.00	51.30	Oct	56.22	56.70	56.22	56.45	+.34
78.00	52.30	Nov	57.40	57.50	57.20	57.50	+.49
82.62	53.30	Dec	58.00	58.40	58.00	58.40	+.52
68.50	53.40	Jan	58.40	58.65	58.15	58.60	+.62
57.60	52.25	Feb	56.80	57.30	56.80	57.20	+.42
54.90	51.40	Mar	54.35	54.70	54.35	54.70	+.32
53.00	50.00	Apr	53.35	53.35	52.70	52.70	+.47
51.70	48.25	May	51.75	51.75	51.75	51.75	+1.02
50.50	48.00	Jun	51.00	51.00	51.80	51.80	+.92
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,067					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,452 off 94							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
32.70	17.20	May	20.35	20.44	20.16	20.27	—.04
31.50	16.45	Jun	20.05	20.15	19.95	20.05	
30.40	16.80	Jul	19.80	19.89	19.74	19.83	+.05
29.50	16.90	Aug	19.62	19.70	19.56	19.65	+.07
28.72	16.90	Sep	19.48	19.56	19.42	19.54	+.11
28.40	17.04	Oct	19.42	19.50	19.40	19.47	+.13
28.10	17.20	Nov	19.40	19.49	19.30	19.45	+.13
27.70	17.18	Dec	19.40	19.49	19.35	19.38	+.08
27.60	17.25	Jan	19.31	19.40	19.28	19.38	+.12
27.00	17.50	Feb	19.32	19.38	19.25	19.35	+.12
26.75	17.25	Mar	19.25	19.35	19.25	19.32	+.12
26.50	17.50	Apr	19.26	19.26	19.18	19.18	
24.60	17.30	May	19.20	19.20	19.18	19.18	—.01
24.50	17.70	Jun	19.28	19.28	19.23	19.20	+.02
22.11	17.98	Jul	19.21	19.21	19.21	19.21	+.08
24.00	18.25	Dec	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 79,535					
Prev. Day Open Int.299,175 off 625							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
97.00	55.05	May	68.80	69.15	68.05	68.40	—.52
93.50	54.90	Jun	66.50	66.90	66.00	66.30	—.37
82.70	55.25	Jul	64.00	64.60	63.90	64.10	—.27
70.50	53.50	Aug	61.95	62.25	61.80	62.20	+.30
87.00	51.60	Sep	59.70	59.90	59.70	59.90	+.35
86.73	49.75	Oct	57.90	57.90	57.50	57.30	+.35
75.25	47.75	Dec	54.90	55.00	54.90	55.00	+.35
54.60	47.00	Jan	54.10	54.10	54.00	54.00	+.35
54.00	50.70	Feb	54.00	54.40	54.00	54.00	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,577					
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,323 up 624							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
385.00	300.90	Jun	380.50	381.70	374.90	375.60	—5.50
387.70	304.00	Sep	382.25	383.90	376.10	378.30	—5.50
389.90	321.75	Dec	384.00	384.00	384.00	381.20	—5.50
		Mar				383.20	—5.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 36,515					
Prev. Day Open Int.144,383 off 1,182							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
210.70	165.85	Jun	208.20	208.95	205.30	205.50	—3.20
211.70	173.10	Sep	209.40	209.60	206.75	206.90	—3.20
212.55	175.50	Dec	210.70	210.70	210.70	208.30	—3.20
214.00	208.70	Mar	212.00	212.00	212.00	209.60	—3.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 55,475					
Prev. Day Open Int. 3,235 up 260							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,058.60 f	1,055.60 f
Reuters	1,739.60	1,741.30
D.J. Futures	129.24	129.49
Com. Research	220.85	221.51

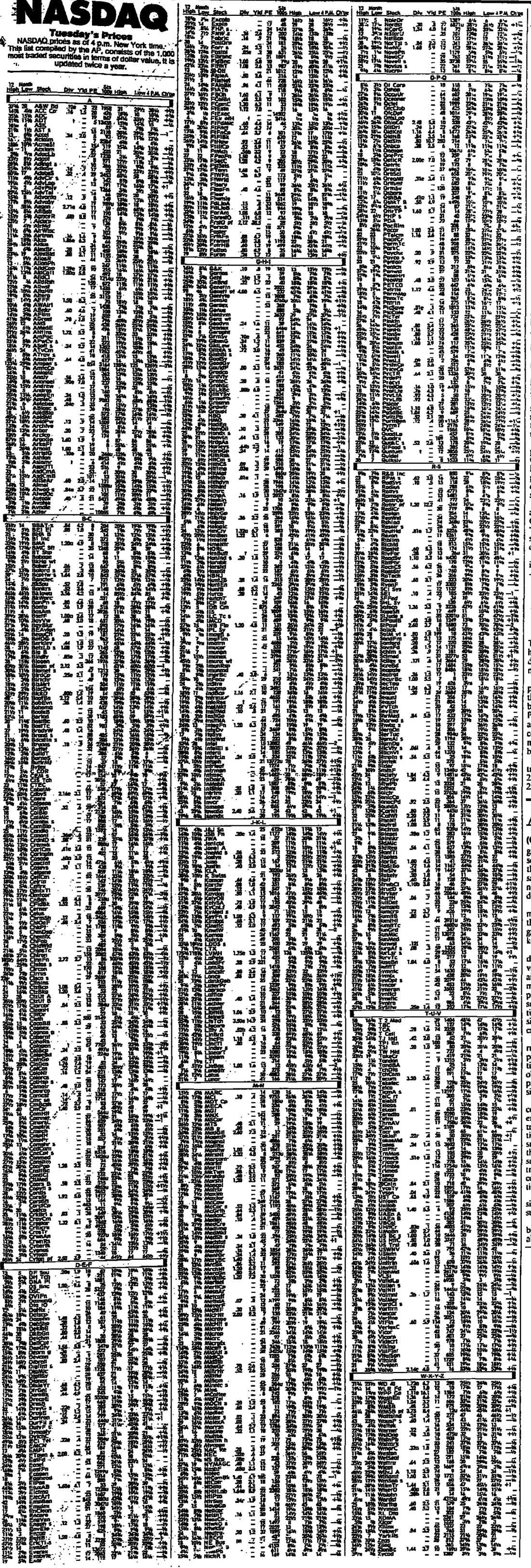
Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.



Germany Reports Monthly Trade Gap

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Germany, struggling with the effects of reunification and the Gulf war, reported Tuesday a yawning balance-of-payments deficit for the second month in a row.

The Federal Statistics Office said the current account showed a deficit of 1.7 billion Deutsche marks ($1.0 billion) in February, more than three times the deficit that many financial analysts had predicted. It also issued a revised January figure of 2.1 billion DM, the worst deficit in eight years. The January deficit was revised from 1.2 billion DM.

The current account covers trade in both goods and services.

The February surplus in merchandise trade widened to 2.6 billion DM from 1.3 billion DM in January but was still well below the 10.6 billion DM surplus recorded in February 1990.

Imports rose 14 percent in February, and exports fell 3.9 percent.

"Our surpluses are melting away like snow," said Karl-Heinz Schlotthauer, an economist at Deutsche Bank. "Because of the storm of imports and weak economies abroad, we are going to have to live with further reductions. Naturally, this doesn't help the mark."

Germany usually has a high surplus, but the opening of the eastern German market to Western goods has spurred a large influx of imports, encouraged by the collapse of much of the economy in the east since reunification in October.

"There is too much consumption and too little investment in east Germany," Mr. Schlotthauer said. "The mix is not correct and this is showing up in the current account."

The balance was pushed further into deficit by Germany's 3 billion DM contribution to the allied war effort in the Gulf. Another 6 billion DM was transferred in March.

Germany had a current-account surplus of 104 billion DM in 1989 and 71.9 billion DM in 1990.

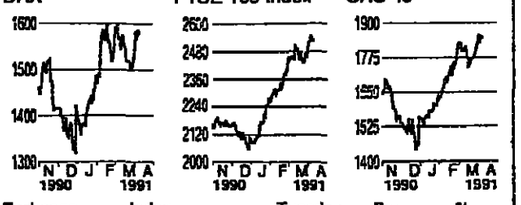
The statistics office is to issue a breakdown of figures for the former West and East Germany in a few days. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Pension Rise in East

The government announced Tuesday a 15 percent rise in pensions in eastern Germany and offered civil servants in the west extra financial incentives to work in the economically depressed region. Reuters reported from Bonn.

The average pension in eastern Germany will rise to 820 DM, just over half the average in western Germany. Monthly salary supplements paid to civil servants who move east to help rebuild central and local government will rise by nearly 800 DM a month to a maximum of 2,500 DM.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	96.80	96.40	+0.41
Brussels	Stock Index	5818.87	5797.12	+0.38
Frankfurt	DAX	1582.11	1579.95	+0.14
Frankfurt	FAZ	677.11	672.44	+0.69
Helsinki	HEX	1172.50	1186.40	-1.17
London	Financial Times 30	1998.00	1999.00	-0.05
London	FTSE 100	2527.20	2529.90	-0.11
Madrid	General Index	281.12	279.64	+0.53
Milan	MIB	1157.00	1160.00	-0.26
Paris	CAC 40	1845.96	1847.57	-0.09
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1053.20	1067.70	-1.36
Vienna	Stock Index	585.37	582.77	+0.45
Zurich	SBS	625.10	624.40	+0.11

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Swiss Panel Warns Omni's Bankers

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss Federal Banking Commission on Tuesday threatened to punish banks for what it called irresponsible dealings with Omni Holding AG, the conglomerate that has been accused of falsifying financial data to help raise capital.

Banks forced Omni to seek court protection from creditors last month. The conglomerate went on an acquisition spree in recent years and ran up debts of 3 billion Swiss francs ($2.1 billion) on assets it claimed are worth 4 billion francs.

Omni and Werner Rey, its former chairman, are the subject of Swiss and German criminal investigations regarding the value of the company's holdings.

"There are many obscurities lurking in the Omni undergrowth," said Kurt Hauri, bank commission director.

He said some banks, which he declined to name, had extended large credits to Omni without making the necessary notification to the commission.

Mr. Hauri said the banks were not well enough informed about the true state of Omni's finances. "Werner K. Rey was security enough for them."

Omni had attempted to ease its financial problems by selling its 53 percent stake in Adia AG, the employment agency, for 770 million francs. But Adia blocked the move when Omni tried to include shares deposited as collateral for a loan made by the subsidiary.

Among other Omni assets are a 49 percent stake in International Leasing Group, which has five subsidiaries under court-appointed management because of a failed debt restructuring. Omni was to have provided a £40 million ($70.7 million) infusion as part of the restructuring. Air Europe Ltd., one of the ILG subsidiaries, was grounded as a result of the failure.

Dollar and Aluminum Hit Pechiney

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Pechiney SA said Tuesday that its 1990 profit was hurt by falls in the value of the dollar and in the price of aluminum.

But the French state-owned packaging and metals group said that an exceptional gain of 2.69 billion francs from the sale of its Paris headquarters helped its net attributable profit to rise 47 percent, to 4.91 billion francs ($858 million). Profit in 1989 was 3.34 billion francs.

Excluding one-time gains, net attributable profit fell 19 percent, to 2.23 billion francs in 1990, from 2.76 billion francs in 1989.

Consolidated sales for the group, the world's largest packaging concern since its acquisition of American National Can in 1988, were down 13 percent, to 76.86 billion francs from 88.47 billion.

Pechiney International, which groups its foreign interests in aluminum, packaging and aviation components, had a decline in net profit, to 907 million francs from 1.29 billion francs. Pechiney said the average price of aluminum on the London Metal Exchange in 1990 was 15 percent lower in dollar terms than in 1989. *(AFP, Reuters)*

■ Insider-Trading Charge

Samir Traboulsi, a Lebanese businessman, was charged Tuesday with insider trading during a government-backed raid on Société Générale, judicial sources quoted by Reuters said.

He was released on bail of 23 million francs, the sum he is alleged to have made in illegal trading of Société Générale shares before an abortive raid by a financial company in 1988, the sources said.

In January, Mr. Traboulsi was charged in connection with trading in shares of Triangle Industries Inc. before it was bought by Pechiney in 1988. Those charges are pending.

Neukirchen Named As Hoesch Chairman

Agence France-Presse

DORTMUND, Germany — The steel group Hoesch AG said Tuesday that Karl-Joseph Neukirchen had been unanimously elected chairman to succeed Detlev Rohwedder.

Mr. Neukirchen, 49, is the head of the engineering group Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, where he was responsible for a draconian reorganization.

Mr. Rohwedder, 58, left Hoesch in August to run the agency privatizing state-owned enterprises in eastern Germany. He was killed last week in an attack for which the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility.

ADS: *France to Allow Comparisons*

(Continued from first finance page)

goods and services. The goods and services being compared must be of the same nature, and sold under the same conditions. And claims must not be untruthful, misleading or denigrating.

This is broadly the scope of the measures being contemplated by the EC in preparation for the inauguration of a European single market at the beginning of 1993.

The Community already has a directive banning misleading advertising, and Mr. Julien said the aim now is to bring legislation in member countries into line on comparative advertising as goods and services increasingly cross frontiers. The spread of satellite television means that advertisements are crossing borders as well.

Mr. Julien said the proposed EC ruling will ban denigration of competitors, and insist that such advertising is limited both to what can be objectively verified and to a comparison of like with like sold under similar circumstances.

In Brussels recently, the EC's consultative committee of consumer organizations called for the introduction of comparative advertising throughout the community, subject to safeguards. They argued that such advertising benefits consumers by favoring market penetration of new products or small companies and stimulating competition.

Mr. Julien said the Commission's goal "is to defend the consumer."

According to a study carried out by Saatchi & Saatchi of France, about one-quarter of advertising in the United States is comparative, much of it in a hard-ball style that would not be acceptable under the proposed EC ruling.

Britain already allows comparative advertising under a voluntary code of conduct, which may have to be modified once EC legislation comes into force.

"We allow a certain amount of puffery," said Caroline Crawford of the British Advertising Standards Authority. "Virtually every washing powder claims to wash whiter. We consider that to be subjective and difficult to prove."

Under the proposed EC legislation, however, an advertiser making such hyperbolic claims could be asked to provide proof. "White is white," said Mr. Julien. "You can use equipment to prove whether or not one thing is whiter than another."

ADVERTISEMENT

BASS p.l.c
(CDRs)

The Board of Director of Bass p.l.c. has announced that shareholders, who are registered in the books of the Company on 28 March 1991 will be entitled to receive one new share of 25p for five old shares of 25p.
Consequently the undersigned designates div. cp. n°. 36 of the CDRs for this purpose.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, April 4, 1991.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's plant-life. Plants protect soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent deserts forming. Without plants, man could not survive.

Yet, we're destroying the tropical rain forests they grow in at the rate of 50 acres a minute making a crisis for ourselves and a bigger one for our children.

What can be done about it?
A practical international plant conservation programme is now well under way all around the world. It's a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wide Fund for Nature.

We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wide Fund for Nature at:
WWF International, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Moulinex

KRUPS

GROUPE
MOULINEX

Profits 1990 : substantial improvement during the second half

The group sales evolution and even more the group profits progressed very positively in the last half of 1990. As forecasted, there has been a definite recovery since the end of June.
From June to December, sales rose from FF 2,514 million to FF 5,964 million and profits from FF −25 million to FF +160 million.

Consolidated profits (million F)	1990	1989
Sales	5,964	5,126
Operating profits	368	329
Current profits	192	225
Net profits after tax	160	180
Net profits Group share	134	153
Cash flow	424	380

The Board of Directors of Moulinex S.A. balanced the 1990 accounts during the meeting held on 5 April 1991.
– Group sales rose by 16.3% to FF 5,964 million and 10% on a constant basis.
– Operating profits progressed in proportion to the development of business.
– Current profits were directly affected by the financing on the British market of the acquisitions of Swan and Girmi in 1989.
– Net profits at FF 160 million suffered from the effects of perturbations occurred on high-profit markets of the Group, such as the Middle-East and microwave ovens.
– Cash flow improved from FF 380 million in 1989 to FF 424 million and will enable the financing of the industrial investment program of the new Group in 1991.

Sales at the end of march 1991

Since 7 January 1991, when Krups was acquired, the Group is Being reorganized to implement industrial, commercial and structural synergies that should produce first results as from the second half of the year.

(million FF)	Jan. to March 1991 with Krups	Jan. to March 1991 without Krups	Jan. to March 1990
Moulinex Group	1,740	1,362	1,226
Moulinex S.A.	–	1,184	918

– Consolidated sales with Krups amounted to FF 1,740 million.
– Sales without Krups reached FF 1,362 million, up by 11% despite of a depressed situation on certain markets
– Krups sales were satisfying in Europe, up by 16.8%, but badly affected by the economic situation in the USA. Generally they were +2%.

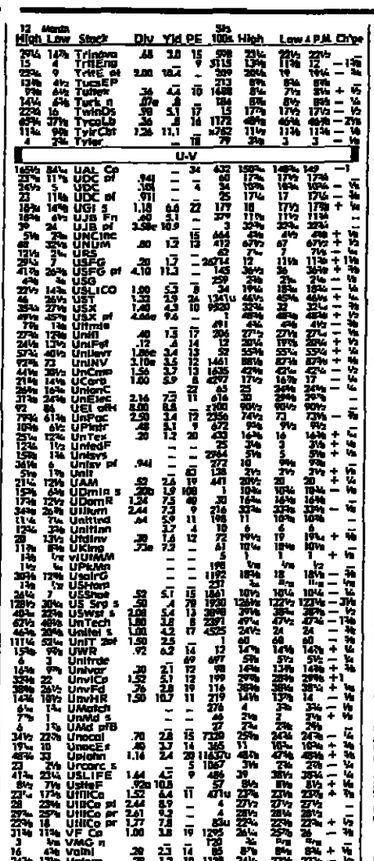
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is scheduled for 18 June 1991

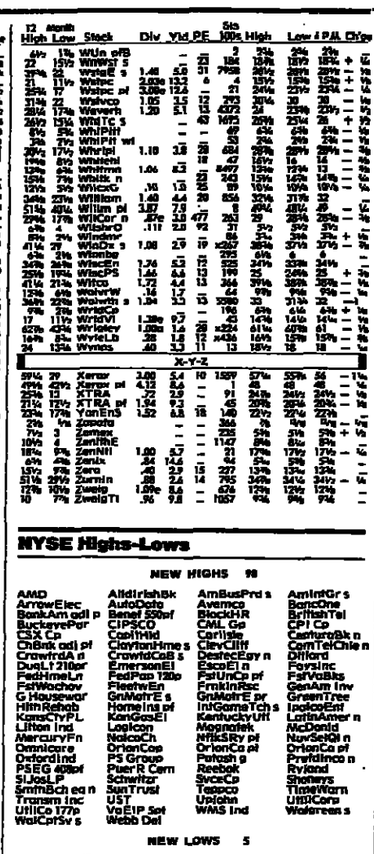
NYSE

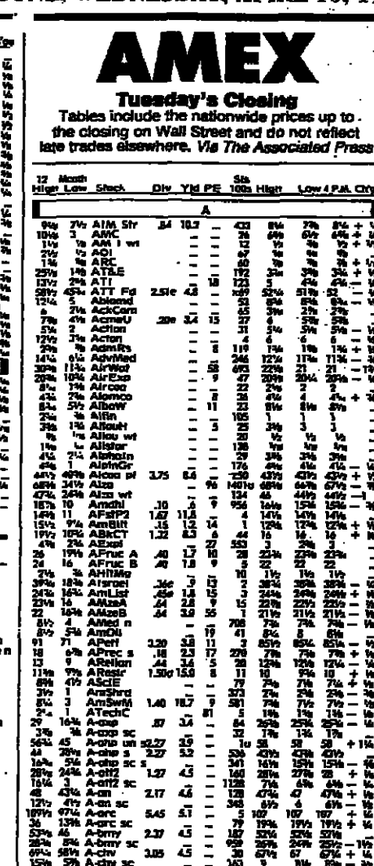
Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)







NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 98

AMD	AlldIrishBk	AmBusPrd s	AmIntGr s
ArrowElec	AutoData	Avemco	BancOne
BankAm adl p	Banef 550pf	BlackHR	BritishTel
BuckeyePar	CIPSCO	CML Gp	CPI Co
CSX Co	CapitMid	Carlisle	ChelseaGlb n
ChiBrk adj pf	CloyionHme s	ClrvCliff	ComTelChle n
CrowntdA n	CrowtdCab s	DeltecEgy n	Dillard
DuckL 210pr	EmersonEl	EsterEl n	Foxboro Inc
FedHmeLn	FedPac 736p	HuffCo pf	FstWVaBks
FstWachov	FleetwEn	FrnkinRsc	GenAm Inv
G Housewar	GnMotrE s	GnMotrEpr	GreenTree
HlthRebab	Homelne pf	IntGameTch s	InvGoodEn
KansasGtPL	KansasSthl	KentuckyUtl	LatinAmer n
Lilton Ind	Logicon	Magnatek	McDonld
MercuryFn	NalcoCh	NtfdSky pf	NewSetGn
OmniCare	OrionCap	OrtecCo pf	OrtecCo pf
Oxford Ind	PS Group	Potash g	Prefdlnco n
PSEG 408pf	PuerR Cem	Reebok	Ryland
SJosLP	Schettn	SvceCo	Sheaners
SmthKln eq n	SunTrust	Tesoro	TigerWarn
Transam Inc	UST	Upjohn	UtdCorp
UtiliCo 177p	VaElP Set	WMS Ind	Walgreen s
WalCpSv s	Webb Del		

NEW LOWS 5

BarclyBk pfD	Inland Stl	Rowan	WeanU pfA
WCNA			

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 39

AlzaCp	AmTr-qlso un	AmTr-twp prm	AmTr-qso un
AnglesMtg n	Astrotech	Astrotech pf	BanchEl n
BergstrmCorp	CSS Ind	CooperOil	ClearChnl s
Cognitron	ConvrsnInd	DiosRet A	EagleFncl
FIEmpirSt	FruitLoom	Landauer	McPhb5Vr s
NimbayFin	PeliCp s	SDle 450pf	SCE 145pf
TRC Cos	Tecogen	Unimar	Viacom s
ViacomB n	WashEng n		

NEW LOWS 1

KlteamPrap

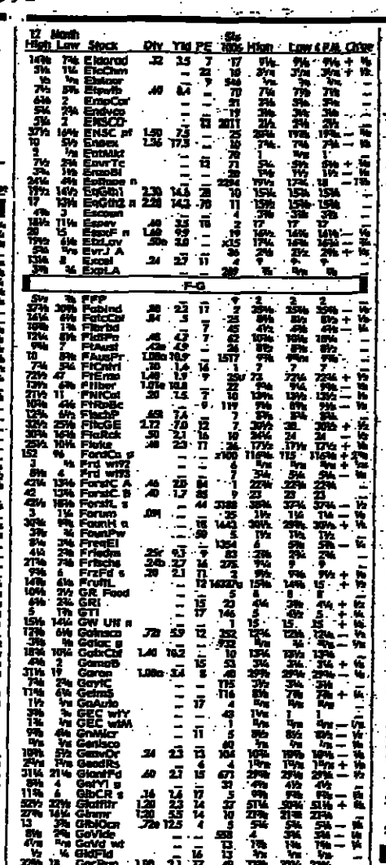
For investment information

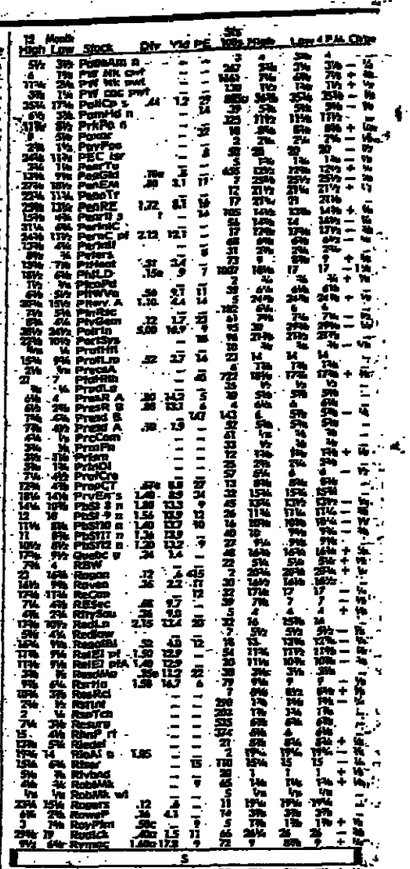
read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

AMEX

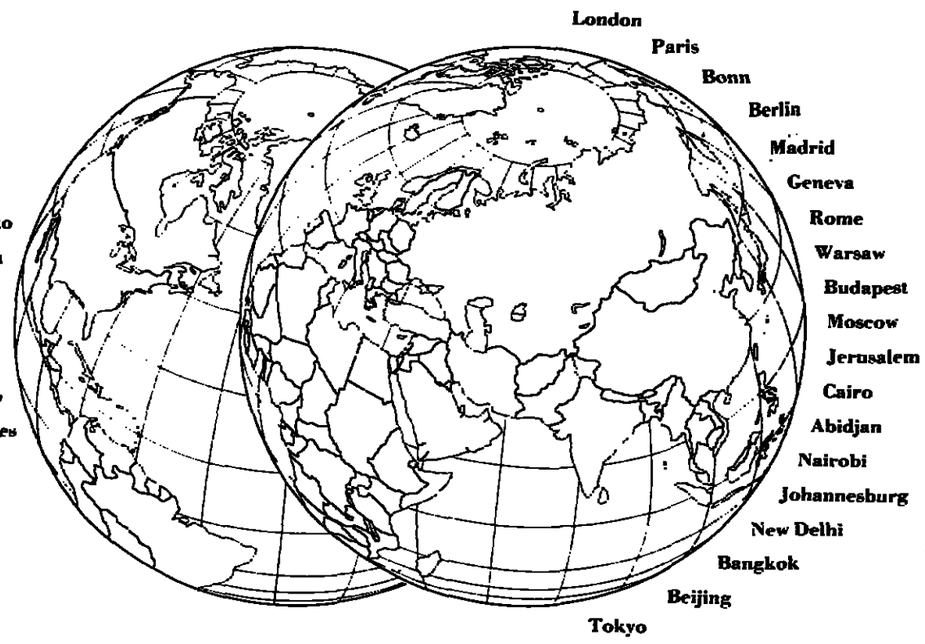
Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*





How in the world can we publish so much international news?



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These bureaus generate thousands of stories a year. More than three pages of international news appear in The Times on an average weekday. And some five pages on an average Sunday.

Quality goes hand in hand with quantity.

In each of the last three years, correspondents of The New York Times have won Pulitzer Prizes — U.S. journalism's highest honor — for "distinguished reporting on international affairs."

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Japan Reluctant to Invest in East Europe

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Japanese business, after taking a close look at Eastern Europe, has concluded that the region is too risky and has politely decided against making large investments.

Hungary has received the region's biggest share of Japanese corporate investment, amounting to about $12 million and 12 joint ventures, according to Japanese officials. In contrast, U.S. and West European companies have funneled more than $1 billion into Hungary and formed several thousand joint ventures.

In the closely watched auto industry, for example, except for a modest Suzuki Motor Co. investment in Hungary, Japan's giant automakers are quietly opting out of the scramble in Eastern Europe. Volkswagen AG, General Motors Corp. and Fiat SpA are set to make major investments totaling in the billions of dollars in Soviet, Czechoslovak, Polish and Hungarian auto companies.

Japanese officials explain that their consensus-oriented companies move slowly into new markets. They also note that Western Europe and the United States have historically closer ties with Eastern Europe, including large émigré communities from the region.

But their caution in Eastern Europe — where Japanese investment apparently totals less than $20 million — seems to stem largely from a pessimistic appraisal of the region's economic potential. Japanese executives do not share in the enthusiasm of some of their American counterparts.

"Western managers are thinking a little too optimistically," said a Japanese manager in Budapest, adding that he didn't think Eastern Europe was "so convenient as a profitable area for investment."

Whatever the reason, Japanese officials concede that Eastern Europe is virtually a place of last resort for investing their money.

"Japanese firms usually tend to invest first in America," said a Japanese diplomat in Hungary. "The next stage is Southeast Asia. The next stage after that is Europe, first England and Germany and then the other EC countries. The next stage is Central and Eastern Europe."

In the euphoria after the ousting of Communist regimes in 1989, new governments expected a cascade of investment from foreign companies. As world leaders pledged to help revive the region's wheezing economies, hotels in Prague, Budapest and Warsaw were filled with executives chanting the new mantra of Eastern Europe: joint venture.

But the enthusiasm bogged down in the realities of Eastern Europe's backward industries, flabby work forces and bureaucratic inefficiencies. Economic slowdowns in the United States and Western Europe, combined with Gulf war expenditures, reduced the amount of funds available for the region.

Even so, money from Western Europe and the United States has seeped into Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, which have the region's healthiest economies. New investment and know-how are essential to modernizing outdated industries and are expected to rise as the young governments pass financial laws that reassure foreign managers.

But Eastern Europe's hopes for Japanese money seem destined to be rebuffed by Tokyo.

"About investment, of course the Czech government is requesting more and more because practically speaking there are no joint ventures," said a Japanese diplomat in Prague. "Any time I meet with Czech government officials, they request me to make joint ventures."

Senior Japanese executives visited the region last year in two major delegations that received red-carpet treatment. The follow-up report by one of the groups acknowledged that "it will take some time" before Japan decides on any large-scale investments in the region.

Suzuki Motor Co. and C. Itoh & Co. are expected to establish the first major Japanese venture next month by finally signing an accord for a $40 million investment in a new auto factory near Budapest. It is expected to start operations in late 1992, reaching an annual output of 50,000 Suzuki Swift passenger cars.

The project's timing is apparently coincidental to the fall of communism — negotiations began in the mid-1980s, a time when the Berlin Wall seemed immovable. Hungarian officials hope the plant will be a profitable precedent that attracts future ventures.

"We expect the time of the real moves will come later," said a Hungarian government official. "It has not come yet."

Japan's most important contribution has been billions of dollars in commercial loans and bond issues, primarily for Hungary. Japanese banks are Hungary's largest creditors, holding as much as $8 billion of the country's $21 billion in foreign debt.

The Hungarian National Bank expects yen bonds floated in Tokyo to account for about $400 million of Hungary's estimated $1 billion in bond issues this year. Tokyo banks are expected to provide $100 million to $200 million of the approximately $500 million that Hungary needs in commercial loans for 1991.

Convertible Bonds To Cut Fuji Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A depressed stock price and the weak yen sparked a major redemption of Fuji Bank Ltd.'s Swiss franc convertible bonds, which will contribute to sharply reduced profits for the financial year that ended March 31, a bank executive said Tuesday.

Other leading Japanese banks, which raised considerable sums through similar instruments, also face profit declines.

Convertible bonds were a popular means for Japanese banks to raise funds while the Tokyo stock market was rising in the late 1980s. The lure of capital gains from converting the bonds to equity allowed the banks to issue the securities with interest rates as low as 0.5 percent. Buyers can convert the bonds to stock at a preset price, so a gain beyond that level could trigger conversions.

But 95 percent of the holders of a 1989 Fuji issue of 800 million Swiss francs ($559.6 million) did not convert their bonds to stocks, and the bank executive said most presumably have exercised options to sell the securities back to the company for a premium to face value.

Fuji's stock was at 2,400 yen ($17.50) on Jan. 14, when the option was due to be exercised, far below the 3,590 yen at the end of May 1989, when the bonds were issued. The stock currently trades at 2,580.

Meanwhile, the Swiss franc has advanced to more than 95 yen from 80 yen when the bonds were sold. The franc's rise made the option to put the bonds back to Fuji attractive, and it swelled the bank's repayment obligation in yen terms.

Fuji must pay a 2.625 percent premium on a 500 million Swiss franc zero-coupon offering, and 4.625 percent on its 300 million franc 0.5 percent coupon tranche.

The executive did not specify the size of Fuji's loss on the redemptions. Analysts predicted it could have been more than 20 billion yen. Fuji is to report its annual results, including the bond loss, May 27.

Fuji is projecting its operating profit for the fiscal year just ended at 200 billion yen, down from 296.9 billion yen in the previous period.

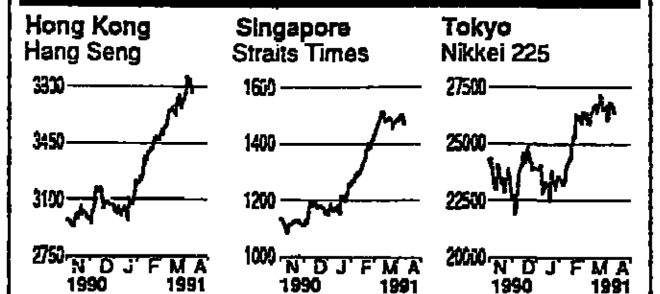
Other Japanese banks faced similar redemptions, but analysts said none were stung as badly as Fuji since their issues were smaller.

Among major bank convertible issues eligible for early redemption in the fiscal year just ended, Mitsui Trust & Banking Co.'s 200 million Swiss franc issue and Hiroshima Bank Ltd.'s 100 million Swiss franc issue remained largely unconverted, an analyst said.

Other banks may have to face the music in September. Sumitomo Bank Ltd. has 700 million Swiss francs of convertibles it may have to redeem, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. one billion francs, Tokai Bank Ltd. 300 million francs, and Bank of Tokyo Ltd. 500 million francs.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3757.30	3812.01	-1.44
Singapore	Straits Times	1469.44	1492.24	-1.53
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1449.10	1444.60	+0.31
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26317.39	26607.65	-1.09
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	572.44	582.13	-1.66
Bangkok	SET	885.75	874.64	+1.27
Seoul	Composite Stock	646.04	646.46	-0.06
Taipei	Weighted Price	5349.76	5279.97	+1.32
Manila	Composite	Closed	1154.73	-
Jakarta	Stock Index	410.79	408.06	+0.67
New Zealand	Barclays	1367.78	1356.01	+0.87
Bombay	National Index	621.05	618.94	+0.34

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Indonesian State Banks To Prop Up Clove Price

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Indonesian state banks have earmarked up to 493 billion rupiah ($259 million) to help an agency headed by President Suharto's youngest son prop up clove prices, according to Trade Minister Arifin Siregar.

The funding will be provided by the central bank and several state commercial banks to help boost clove prices, Mr. Siregar said in press reports published Tuesday.

Most of the funds, which Mr. Siregar said carried subsidized interest rates of around 18 percent, will be used to help the newly established Clove Support and Marketing Board, headed by Hutomo Mandala Putra Suharto. In December, the board was given the monopoly to buy cloves from village cooperative units and sell them, mostly to makers of pungent, clove-flavored kretek cigarettes.

The government said the move was aimed at guaranteeing fair clove prices for farmers. The board is to receive 416 billion rupiah for clove purchases from village cooperatives while the balance is to go to the cooperatives to buy cloves from farmers, Mr. Siregar said.

Clove prices have reached a low of 2,500 rupiah per kilogram (59 cents a pound), far below the minimum price of 7,000 rupiah set by the government in January. The board had reportedly sought about 800 billion rupiah to absorb this year's estimated harvest of 100,000 metric tons of clove.

Board officials said the agency needed more cash because its own fund was tied up by the current stock of 85,000 metric tons of cloves, which kretek makers have refused to buy. The Association of Kretek Producers is believed to have about 60,000 to 87,000 metric tons of cloves in stock, enough to last for eight to 12 months.

CARS: *U.S. Automakers Pursue a 'Lost Generation' That Never Considers Buying Domestic*

(Continued from first finance page)
ne in the early '60s and has never had much success here. Mazda's first cars imported here had faulty rotary engines and other problems. Even some early Hondas had defects.

Detroit automakers are trying to build vehicles that will erase the bitter memories of yesteryear's Pintos and Volares. Ford Motor Co.'s Taurus and Chrysler's mini-vans exemplify models that have demonstrated vastly improved quality and have also been popular sellers because of innovative design.

But altering the perceptions of young buyers, who are not familiar with domestic models and never grew up with them, is proving to be a daunting problem.

"A lot of people would have trouble admitting to their peers that they bought an Oldsmobile even if they thought it was every bit as good as a Honda," said Chris Cedergren of J.D. Power & Associates, an automotive marketing company in Agoura Hills, California.

Overall, the Big Three's share of the U.S. car market has dwindled to 67 percent. That statistic, however, does not apply to all age groups equally. Generally, older drivers prefer domestic makes, while younger ones, especially in their 20s and 30s, prefer foreign makes.

According to a J.D. Power study, 86 percent of the cars bought by people 65 years of age and older are domestic brands while only 14 percent of the people in that age group buy foreign makes.

In the 25-to-34 age group, 56 percent drive domestic models, while about 46 percent drive cars made by foreign manufacturers.

Of course, many believe U.S. automakers are failing to win back import buyers for precisely the reason *they first lost them: Too few of* the Big Three's models are competitive in performance, quality and style. Independent researchers still give the Japanese models generally higher ratings for quality, value and reliability.

"Honda and Toyota haven't made many mistakes," said Martin Swig, a San Francisco dealer who sells imported and domestic brands. "Consumers are acting in a rational way."

Mr. Iacocca disagrees. He blames the nation's "inferiority complex" for causing consumers to choose Japanese models over Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouths, which Chrysler asserts are superior to Hondas and Toyotas.

"People think all Japanese products are good and all American products are bad," Mr. Iacocca de*clared last year in a televised adver*tisement. "Now that's got to stop."

Owners of foreign cars appear to be too savvy to be swayed by such tactics, said Laurel Cutler, vice chairman of the FCB/Leber Katz advertising agency and a former Chrysler vice president.

"Instead," she said, "they have to hear from domestic owners, 'It's a wonderful car, I haven't had a lick of trouble.' And then it will be a long and hard battle before people change."

When Big Three automakers have teamed up with Japanese partners to develop or build models, they have achieved some hits. The $12,000 Mitsubishi Eclipse, for example, is designed in Japan but assembled at the Diamond-Star plant in Bloomington, Illinois, a joint venture of Chrysler and the *Mitsubishi Motors Corp. It is virtu*ally identical to Chrysler's Eagle Talon and Plymouth Laser, produced on the same assembly line.

Of the 50 million to 60 million households that buy new cars and trucks every few years, a quarter already may be solidly committed to buying foreign brands, according to Charles Stannard of DMB&B in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, the advertising agency for Cadillac and Pontiac.

"The carmakers have to try to go after the very young," he said. "By the time you get into your 40s, it's too late to win you back."

■ Insurance Rules to Relax

Regulations governing foreign insurance firms in Japan would be abolished under proposals to deregulate the insurance industry, Reuters quoted the Japanese Finance Ministry as saying. Barriers between Japanese and overseas insurers would be eliminated, and insurers could underwrite corporate bonds and enter other financial service businesses under the proposal.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 9, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; t - twice weekly; m - monthly

ABACUS FUNDS		
w Abacus Fund Ltd	$	8.62
b Abacus Guarl.Fd.Mar 94	$	9.07
b Abacus Guarl.Fd.July 95	$	9.90
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	97.49
ABN BANK LD.86, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	79.16
w ABN-Beleggingsfds Ned.	Fl	61.99
w Aidollar	$	23.49
w Airento	Fl	178.40
w America-Fund (LE)	$	128.19
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	32.78
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1198.21
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	42.18
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	88.34
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	25.68
d High Life Fund	Ecu	19.80
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	10.3888
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $	$	108.5614
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM	DM	108.6277
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF	SF	100.8708
ALFRED BERG		
w Alfred Berg Norden		141.63
Alfred Berg Sicav		
w Global	$	131.38
w Germany	$	121.39
w Switzerland	$	97.87
w Netherlands	$	97.39
w North America	$	98.54
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	278.05
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	235.91
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd	$	150.87
m Alpha Global Fund	$	644.27
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	329.77
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd	$	285.75
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	106.37
m Alpha Tilldate Fund	$	115.96
m Curran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	291.69
w Helsei Japan Fund	Y	16311.00
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia	$	155.72
m Nicholas-Applegate Hge Fd	$	114.66
ARBAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral American Quant	$	
w Arral Asian Fund	$	129.68
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	95.79
ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux. Tel: (352) 489061		
BOND FUNDS		
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.56
d Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.53
d Sterling Pound	£	114.69
d US$ Bond	$	118.23
EQUITY FUNDS		
d Alpha European	Ecu	1.01
d Alpha Japanese	Y	781.87
d Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.27
d Alpha UK	£	1.10
d Alpha US$	$	1.38
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	4.08
d Gold Share	$	0.87
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutschmark Reserve	DM	11.32
d Sterling Reserve	£	13.17
d US$ Reserve	$	11.56
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	10851.80
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	104.16
w Netherlands Fixed Income	Fl	100.43
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	111.25
w Japan Equity	Y	11287.00
w Pacific Equity	$	100.16
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	106.52
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	106.65
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614		
m Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	12.05
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.32
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Eagle Fund	LF	9714.08
d Europe Japan Fund	$	9.77
b Government Secur. Fd	$	66.96
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.18
w Leicom	$	2331.66
b Opportunities	$	1008.24
b Oeligest Cursitor Gen.	DM	143.10
b Oeligest Fixed Inc.	DM	111.18
b PriFirst	$	543.24
b Prifrop Fund	DM	43.38
w Rente Plus	BF	5834.08
f Select. Horizon FF	FF	64747.87
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	10534.08
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	99.82
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	105.64
w Asian Growth Fund	$	34.85
w Asian Income Fund	$	8.41
w Diverbond	SF	74.15
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	110.25
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	110.04
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	103.80
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	106.03
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	110.11
w Himalayan Fund	$	10.42
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	20.840
w Int'l Bond Fund	$	10.81
m IPNA - 3	$	530.00
m ISA Japan Reg. Gr. Fund	Y	988.00
w Japan Fund	$	14.865
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	4.90
w Malacca Fund	$	14.68
w Managed Trust	$	19.335
w Manila Fund	$	8.57
w North American Fund	$	34.785 •
w Oriental Venture Trust	$	45.025
w Pacific Gold	$	18.95
w Pacific Trust	HK$	22.565 •
w The Siam Fund	$	25.12
w Singap & Malay Trust	$	14.465
w Tasman Fund	$	3.805
d Worlwide Growth Fund	$	9.73
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital Eq. Fund	$	925.64
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1098.51
w Ecu D'Or	Ecu	73.47
w Pri-Tech	$	1103.99
b Source Sicav	$	12.24
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	78.49
w Intelsec Chf	SF	1659.12
w Universal Flansec Global	FM	113.48
w Universal Intelbond $	$	16.07
w Universal Intelbond FF	FF	112.38
w Universal Intelsec	$	14.74
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	1152.80
w BB Futures Ltd	$	1873.74
w BB Global Ltd BEF	BF	995.81
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	9.98
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	100.47
BNP INTERFUNDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	218.37
w Interbelgian	BF	58047.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	1275.18
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1061.07
INTER CASH		
f France Securite	FF	13464.08
f France Monetaire	FF	11540.79
f ECU	Ecu	1492.25
f US$	$	1118.87
f DM	DM	7254.99
f GBP	£	1170.58
f FRF	FF	15634.71
f France Capital	FF	12754.01
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BEF/LUF	BF	77432.00
w Multidevises DM	DM	2211.92
w US$	$	1064.29
w FRF	FF	11382.44
INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	10372.38
w Europe du Nord	£	1055.73
w Europe du Centre	DM	2712.73
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	1859.43
w Japon	Y	140328.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	1134.16
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	931.78
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w DM	DM	34.3384
w GBP	£	13.3761
w US$	$	12.2744
INTER EQUITY		
w Australia Class	$	9.51
w European Class	$	9.98
w French Offer	$	16.88
w North American Offer	$	12.23
w Pacific Offer	$	19.26
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.22
d Non-$ Money Market	DM	34.36
d $ Bond	$	14.72
d Non-$ Bond	DM	33.30
d European Equities	$	10.04
d Global Equity	$	17.79
d Global Bond	$	15.40
d Global Bond & Equity	$	13.58
d Pacific Equities	$	11.25
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.34
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1191.81
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	7230.50
w Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6632.48
d Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1217.41
d Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6540.62
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	130.83
w Callander F-Asset	$	94.85
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1524.65
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	9039.86
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	120.75
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	96.93
w Capital Italia SA	$	38.73
CCF - GAMMA		
w CM Actibonds	$	37.16
w CM Global Growth	$	10.76
w Elysees Court Terme	FF	65649.70
w Elysees Long Terme	FF	58309.21
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	69826.62
w EMF D-Mark (A & B)	DM	962.94
w EMF Dutch Gld. (A & B)	Fl	1048.61
w EMF Ecu (A & B)	Ecu	1027.40
w EMF Sterling (A & B)	£	526.84
w EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1105.03
w EMF Yen (A & B)	Y	97158.00
d Europe Prest. Fund A	Ecu	9.71
d Europe Prest. Fund B	Ecu	11.78
w Europe Smlr Cos. Fd A	Ecu	13.64
w Europe Smlr Comp. Fd B	Ecu	13.64
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court terme	FF	135613.37
w CFI Long Terme	FF	1197182.94
CIC GROUP		
d Oblicic Court Terme	FF	13212.84
d Oblicic Monetaire	FF	13272.84
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1112.35
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1158.76
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1248.71
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1081.40
d Citinvest Selector	$	1037.34
d Citicurrencies US$	$	14.325
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	124.66
d Citicurrencies STG	£	128.25
d Citicurrencies DEM	DM	112.75
d Citicurrencies YEN	Y	10903.08
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	188.48
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	6547.00
d Citiport UK Equity	£	115.72
d Citiport IAPEC	$	123.96
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	136.35
d Citiport Eomec	$	107.48
d Citiport German	DM	81.49
d Citiport Swiss	SF	92.33
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1129.57
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	177.49
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	116.09
d Citiport Asia Pacific Bond	Y	11363.00
CITITRUST		
w US $ Equities	$	228.35866
w US $ Bonds	$	13.75946
w US $ Money Market	$	14.08199
w Global Equities	$	8.12000
w Global Bonds	$	11.22080
w Global Money Market	$	13.18000
w Citiland	$	1010.47039
w Citiperformance Ptfl A + B	$	10.03948
m The Good Earth Fund	$	72.37828
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term	$	11.02
w Bond : Ecu Multicurr	Ecu	10.85
w Equity : United Kingdom	£	8.63
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS		
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	111.30
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	19.34
d Actions Japonaises	Y	2175.85
d Actions Anglaises	£	12.34
d Actions Allemandes	DM	22.01
d Actions Francaises	FF	111.15
d Actions Esp. & Port.	Pta	2459.35
d Actions Italiennes	Lit	30071.04
d Actions Bassin Medit.	Ecu	18.14
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	15.70
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	15.95
d Actions Agro-Alimen.	FF	108.98
d Actions Sect. Comm.	FF	106.35
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees	FF	110.27
d Oblig Nord-Americaines	$	15.84
d Oblig Japonaises	Y	2640.19
d Oblig Anglaises	£	10.53
d Oblig Allemandes	DM	31.35
d Oblig Francaises	FF	113.12
d Oblig Esp. & Port.	Pta	2148.72
d Oblig Italiennes	Lit	26247.00
d Oblig Europeennes	Ecu	14.89
d Oblig Haut Rendement		16.82
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red.	FF	109.16
d Oblig Convert. Intern.		114.42
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	16.91
d Court Terme US$	$	15.86
d Court Terme FF	FF	111.16
CREDIT SUISSE		
d Actions Suisses	SF	385.25
d Bond Valor : Sterling	£	91.62
d Bond Valor D - Mark	DM	103.39
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	96.25
d Bond Valor US - Dollar	$	116.91
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9620.00
d Canasec	$	550.88
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	143.95
d Convert Valor US - Dollar	$	185.83
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	99.08
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	133.78
d CS Euro Blue Chips A	DM	258.63
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	258.63
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	241.96
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	241.76
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	260.98
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	294.36
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	104.06
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8.3/4% 1/96	Ecu	102.58
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	103.44
d CS Gold Valor	$	117.39
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	94.77
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	118.25
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pta	25467.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pta	25467.08
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1853.56
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1598.39
d CS Money Market Fd C$	C$	1075.61
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1383.56
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1866.95
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	128063.00
d CS Oeko-protec A	DM	298.82
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	89.95
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	108.38
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	99.85
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	138.97
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	95.87
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	120.27
d CS Tiger Fund	$	635.45
d CSF Bonds	SF	79.50
d CSF International	SF	134.75
d Energie - Valor	SF	150.75
d Europa - Valor	SF	225.00
d Pacific - Valor	SF	144.50
d Ussec	SF	754.00
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-713996)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	983.67
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	44.27
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	75.09
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Seale St, St Helier : 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	23.865
d Income	$	14.283
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
w Long Term	$	23.4512
d Short Term A (Accum)	$	8.4176
d Short Term A (Distr)	$	0.2713
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	8.8884
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.6332
ECU FUTURES PLC (44 71 225 3011)		
d Ecu plc Onaga Fund	$	1.92
d Ecu plc Oil Fund	$	1.27
ELDERS INTL. MGMT SRVCS		
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
ELDERS SWITZ (838) 25 17 25		
w Elders Australian	AS	93.00
w Elders Int'l	SF	104.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	18.35
w North America A	Fl	18.25
w UK Small Companies	£	5.15
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteora	Y	120392.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	2218.58
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged	$	11.37
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged	$	11.54
d Conv. Securities Ptfl	$	9.06
d Discovery Fund	$	18.52
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	185.61
d Far East Fund	$	73.85
d Fid. Amer. Assets	$	153.83
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com	$	106.52
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	108.91
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	15.69
d Frontier Fund	$	27.25
d Global Ind Fund	$	15.25
d Global Selection Fund	$	14.02
d International Fund	$	15.69
d New Europe Fund	$	9.81
d Orient Fund	$	115.83
d Pacific Fund	$	258.05
d Special Growth Fund	$	38.14
d World Fund	$	74.50
FINAFUTURES FINLEY (1-809-322-5839)		
w Portfolio (Est.)	$	1.13
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.54
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	117.40
w Gaia Hedge II	$	270.41
w Gaia Hedge III	$	87.04
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I	$	83.02
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II	$	97.53
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2516440		
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1621.80
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	79.00
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1324.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1950.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	914.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American	$	1.488
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	2.182
d Australasian Fund	£	0.3857
d British	£	2.549
d Canadian Fund	C$	0.8671
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.496
d Emerging Markets Fund	$	1.1430
d European Fund	DM	5.452
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.7150
d International Growth	$	2.991
d Japan Fund	Y	634.4
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9379
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	16.52
d International Bond	£	1.186
d Sterling Bond	£	1.0593
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	AS	1.012
d DM Deposit	DM	5.045
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.18
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.016
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.047
d US$ Deposit	$	1.986
d Yen Deposit	Y	584.2
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 09/04/91		
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax : (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.11
d Dollar bond	$	2.65
d European Bond	Ecu	1.04
d Global Bond	$	2.02
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Developing Markets	$	2.15
d Europe	Ecu	1.15
d France	FF	10.88
d International	$	2.18
d Japan	Y	296.00
d Natural Resources	$	2.09
d North America	$	2.34
d Pacific	$	2.58
d Singapore/Malaysia	SG$	5.85
d Switzerland	SF	2.71
d United Kingdom	£	1.18
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutsche Mark Reserve	DM	5.86
d Dollar Reserve	$	2.02
d French Franc Reserve	FF	10.13
d Sterling Reserve	£	1.02
d Yen Reserve	Y	261.00
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London : 071-4994171, Geneva : 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	922.29
w Scottish World Fund	£	294.0907
w State St. American	$	294.61
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	27.54
d Capital Rentinvest	$	140.94
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	6416.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization	LF	11934.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	79.97
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	112.98
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	108.38
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St, Douglas, I. of Man 44-624-626832		
w GAM America Inc.	$	263.09
w GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	231.62
w GAM ASEAN Inc.	$	179.80
w GAM Australia Inc.	$	120.49
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £	£	111.12
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	91.59
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	81.49
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord.	$	115.83
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe.	$	127.84
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11413.00
w GAM Boston Inc.	$	332.99
w GAM Europe Fund	$	82.42
w GAM European Inc.	$	96.08
w GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	192.39
w GAM France Inc.	FF	1495.70
w GAM Global Fund	$	111.94
w GAM High Yield Inc.	$	94.81
w GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	248.03
w GAM International Inc.	$	136.37
w GAM Japan Inc.	$	670.05
d GAM Mlti-Mgr Deferred Cl.	$	108.12
d GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Inc Allocs		111.71
d GAM Mlti-Mgr Fd Trading	$	116.29
d GAM MltiMgr Fd IncGenEqs		111.35
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	104.00
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $	$	102.84
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	102.07
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	102.07
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10286.00
w GAM North America Fund	$	117.03
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	134.86
w GAM Pacific Inc.	$	581.53
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc	$	139.94
w GAM Selection Inc.	$	364.15
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc.	$	259.67
d GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	107.19
d GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	92.06
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	241.89
w GAM U.S. Inc.	$	198.57
w GAM Univ. Accumulation	$	113.53
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc.	DM	118.90
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc.	DM	118.90
w GAM Univ. Income	$	112.53
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc.	SF	102.18
w GAM UT Inc.	$	396.98
w GAM Value Inc.	$	95.10
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	154.84
w GAM Worldwide Inc.	$	435.94
w GSAM Composite Inc.	$	246.56
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 220 4444)		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	46.60 •
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	19.39
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	24.24
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	30.70 •
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	18.99
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	17.09
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	12.08
d G.T. Dollar Fund	$	21.47 •
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	9.35
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd	$	32.49
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	31.98
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	16.01
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd	$	17.84
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	32.79
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	13.45
d G.T. Investment Fund	$	15.62
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	12.36
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	17.02
w G.T. Korea Fund	$	5.66
w G.T. Latin Am. Fd	$	10.80
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	28.78
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	45.16
d G.T. UK Small Companies	$	7.25
w G.T. US Small Companies	$	15.86
GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS LTD		
GUERNSEY		
GUINNESS FLIGHT Gbl Strategy Fd Ltd		
d Managed Currency Fd	$	35.83
d Global Bond Fd	$	30.65
d Global High Inc Bd Fd	$	21.59
d Gilt and £ Bd Fd	£	10.002
d Euro High Inc Bd Fd	£	20.48
d Global Equity Fd	$	48.30
d American Blue Chip Fd	$	22.85
d Japan and Pacific Fd	$	78.98
d UK Fund	£	22.23
d European Fund	$	92.65
GUINNESS FLIGHT Int'l Fd Ltd		
d Deutschemark Money Fund	DM	70.392
d Sterling Money Fund	£	22.218
d Swiss Franc Money Fund	SF	52.647
d US Dollar Money Fund	$	34.796
d Yen Money Fund	Y	7095.646
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
d Crossbow (Far East)	SF	15.07
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	39.77
d European Equity Fund	DM	18.48
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	13.13
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.34
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.08
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	50.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	636.86
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	222.04
w IAM Bonds Fd Japan C	Y	10700.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. 1	FF	525.11
w IAM Europe Global	Ecu	93.86
w IAM Europe Luxe	Ecu	90.36
w IAM Europe 90/10	Ecu	112.36
w IAM Europe 1992	Ecu	98.23
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	89.02
w IAM Flagship Fund	Ecu	83.00
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Sicav	$	18.14
d Int. Belgo Sicav	BF	2850.00
d Int. Europe Sicav	LF	6441.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav	$	104.59
d Int. World Distr. Sicav	$	96.01
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
Tel: 44 534 73114		
d Amer. Inc & Growth	$	1.324
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	12.79
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	14.89
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl	$	2.303
d Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.802
d Grd. N.W. 1994	$	8.38
d Int. High Income	£	2.564 •
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	3.442
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1817
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	11.93
d Okasan Global Strat	$	17.47
d Pioneer Markets	£	2.919 •
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	16.80 •
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl	£	1.742
d UK Growth	£	1.152
d Asia Tiger Warrant	$	1.60
d European Warrant	$	2.99
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS		
d American Enterprise	$	5.99
d American Growth	$	5.15
d Asia Tiger Growth	$	5.29
d Dollar Reserve	$	5.02
d European Growth	$	4.85
d European Opportunities	$	5.05
d Global Emerging Markets	$	5.13
d Global Growth	$	5.05
d Nippon Enterprise	$	5.89
d Nippon Growth	$	5.07
d North American Warrant	$	5.48
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	46.70
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	10.56
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	10.94
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.22
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	23.89
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	9.34
d JF Gbl Conv. Tr.	$	11.42
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	87.94
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	69910.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	18396.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	10.17
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	82.59
d JF Thailand Trust	$	14.80
JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	895.00
d Conbar	SF	1809.80
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	987.80
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1141.60
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	106.20
d Equibaer America	$	1965.00
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1509.80
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	109.50
d Liquibaer	$	1999.00
d SFR - BAER	SF	1022.00
d Stockbar	SF	2012.00
d Swissbar	SF	2116.00
KIDDER, PEABODY		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1620.65
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1048.95
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1269.61
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd	$	952.72
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	2.11
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.82
d European Fund	Ecu	1.84
d International Fund	Ecu	1.81
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.88
d Kansallis World Fund	FM	10.79
d North American Fund	Ecu	2.57
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.75
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	8.01
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Deals 41-22-3873300/Inquir. 41-22-3073210		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	110.00
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	184.70
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	209.00
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	262.50
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	187.25
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	181.20
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschemark Class	DM	21.65
m Sterling Class	£	5.42
m US Dollar Class	$	9.68
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	10.59
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Alubal Mint Gtd. Fund Ltd	$	113.49
m Athena Diversified Fut.	$	10.09
m Athena Guaranteed Fut.	$	9.65
m Pome Mint Gtd Plc	$	120.18
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	12.41
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	15.22
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	17.25
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	21.30
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	22.05
m Mint Limited - Income	$	14.76
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	44.57
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	112.89
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	12.17
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.08
d Iberia Portfolio	$	10.83
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A	$	14.81
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B	$	14.88
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.26
d US Federal Securities Fd		
d Category A	$	9.67
d Category B	$	10.04
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A	$	11.26
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B	$	11.12
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	AS	13.24
d Category B	AS	13.33
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	C$	11.27
d Category B	C$	11.33
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl		
d Category A	DM	10.48
d Category B	DM	10.55
d Pound Sterling Ptfl		
d Category A	£	11.68
d Category B	£	11.73
d US Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	11.57
d Category B	$	11.68
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1035.00
d Category B	Y	1039.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.54
d Class B	$	10.42
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL		
d Class A	$	10.87
d Class B	$	10.80
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.74
d Class B	$	9.69
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.29
d Class B	$	10.23
MULTIMANAGER N.V.		
w American Growth Fd	$	10.37
w European Curr. Bond Fd	Ecu	10.21
w European Growth Fd	Ecu	11.31
m Futures Fd	$	9.44
w Japanese Growth Fd	Y	1125.00
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	272.93
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
w NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	42.80
d NMB Euromix Growth Fd	LF	2.266
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	38.90
w The Brazil Fund	$	1.10
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	8.70
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (M.E) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.62
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Multicurrency	$	24.50
w Dollar Medium Term	$	18.63
w Dollar Long Term	$	15.78
w Japanese Yen	Y	3622.00
w Pound Sterling	£	18.28
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.46
w Dutch Florin	Fl	13.69
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	11.41
w Swiss Franc	SF	10.88
w US Dollar Short Term	$	10.94
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	10.38
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.56
w European Currency	Ecu	16.14
w Belgian Franc	BF	100.38
w Convertible	$	11.42
w French Franc	FF	114.65
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	9.85
w Canadian Dollar	C$	10.10
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	11.37
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.42
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. BVI		
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS		
Tel. 33-1-47230374		
w Finsbury Group	$	136.82
w Olympia Securite	$	103.47
w Winch. Capital	$	102.10
w Winch. Frontier	$	264.03
w Winch. Ful. Olympia Star	$	103.61 •
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1067.30
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1748.89
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1251.77
w Winch. Hldg US$	$	14.53
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	14.16
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	111.49
d Europhenix	Ecu	194.12
d Luxor	$	8.10
d Moneyview	LF	10207.00
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	148.83
d Paribas-Rente A	LF	1266.00
d Paribas-Rente B	LF	1462.00
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	15.60
d Parinter Fund	$	225.22
w Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	1263.28
w Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1409.88
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1211.78
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1420.56
w Parvest Obli-Franc A	$	1475.11
w Parvest Obli-Franc B	$	1475.11
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	1037.85
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1189.98
d Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	118.09
w Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	112675.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	122959.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	2297.97
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	1293.90
b Media Ltd	$	898.68
b Nascol Ltd	$	1647.62
b Usdyke Ltd	$	779.60
b Volga N.V.	$	2079.80
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	31.82
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	53.12
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	31.78
w Environment Growth Fund	Fl	54.39
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	62.30
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	47.57
w Leveraged Cap Hold.	$	392.36
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	238.26
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :		
d Conqueror	$	102.90
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	301.64
d PTJ	$	112.54
d Rainbow	$	122.39
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	29.36
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	19.14
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	13.78
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.88
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	12.37
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
d Robeco	Fl	102.40
d Rodamco	Fl	55.00
d Rolinco	Fl	100.40
d Rorento	Fl	65.10
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea)	$	173.86
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	5.336
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	C$	13.90
w RBC European Fund +	$	12.02
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	42.11 •
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	13.76
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	56.49 •
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	42.63
w RBC North America Fd +	$	15.19
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	9.69 •
w Republic Gam Fund	$	105.43
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc	$	13.27
w Equity Int'l Inc	$	11.45
w Equity Global	$	1.26
w Equity Far East	$	2.08
w Equity Gold	$	8.66
w Equity Japan	Y	122.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.40
w Equity U.K.	£	1.23
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.26
w Equity Mediterranean	$	1.03
w Equity North America	$	1.44
w Bond Int'l Acc	$	9.36
w Bond Int'l Inc	$	6.70
w High Income Acc	$	1.30
w High Income Inc	$	1.02
w Bond Sweden	SKr	11.90
w Bond DEM	DM	0.98
w Bond Dollar	$	1.10
w Multicurrency	£	1.33
w Enskilda Int'l Bond	$	108.18
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	12.99
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	24.17
w SF Bonds C France	FF	96.19
w SF Bonds D Switz	SF	21.81
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.41
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1677.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	13.40
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.38
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	621.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	13.43
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	13.31
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1525.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	12.91
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	10.29
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	13.02
w SF Short Term S France	FF	129.95
w SF Short Term T Eur	Ecu	12.75
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	1033.59
w S.I.F. France Distrib.	FF	1033.59
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	115.91
w S.I.F. GB Distrib.	£	115.91
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	14732.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib	Y	14732.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	172.90
w S.I.F. US Distrib.	$	172.90
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	139.88
w S.I.F. World Distrib	$	139.88
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc	$	110.91
w SAM Strategy Inc	$	96.15
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	8.27
b SHB Bond Fund	$	48.09
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh	$	13.09
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	9.05
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh	$	11.26
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh	$	50.96
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	558.52
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh	$	10.77
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh	$	4.49
d Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh	$	10.64
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds	SKr	1015.53
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d America Valor	$	311.64
d Anglo Valor	£	208.51
d Asia Portfolio	SF	549.15
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	95.99
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	105.95
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	133.12
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	97.94
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	110.61
d France Valor	FF	1734.25
d Germania Valor	DM	460.75
d Gold Portfolio	SF	311.69
d Iberia Valor	Pta	50264.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	413474.00
d Japan Portfolio	Y	31598.00
d SBC £ MMF	£	2228.59
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1091.00
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1044.75
d SBC Ecu MMF	Ecu	2916.75
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	160.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	1066.65
d SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1109.76
d SBC US$ MMF	$	6468.69
d SBC Yen MMF	Y	530088.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.21
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	100.29
d Swissvalor	SF	378.00
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	74.00
d Universal Fund	SF	105.60
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	10826.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd.	$	18.52
TEMPLETON W.WIDE INVESTMENTS		
GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	9.85
d Class A-2	$	10.60
d Class A-3	$	10.05
d Class B-1	$	9.71
d Class B-2	$	10.46
INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.81
d Class B	$	10.75
TERMINVEST Tel : 40.78.92.89		
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	106.83
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	118.11
THORNTON MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	9.38
w Global Access Fund	$	9.65
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £	£	9.65
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	24.48
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £	£	4.65
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	11.80
d Thor. Litl Dragons Fd Ltd	$	21.91
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	17.19
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.77
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	31.34
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	23.07
w Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	23.34
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	30.66
NEW TIGER SEL. FUND		
d Indonesia	$	7.23
d Malaysia	$	9.57
d Thailand	$	10.17
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Bermuda Ltd		
Tel: 809 292 2760		
d American Spec. Sits	$	51.44
d Eurobond	£	31.32
d Mortgage	C$	15.82
d Overseas	$	26.93
d Tiger	$	44.35
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Jersey Ltd		
Tel : 0534 37331		
d Gilt	£	584.10
d Mngd Currency Dollar	$	1.038
d Mngd Currency Sterling	£	116.40
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B - Fund	SF	984.26
d E - Fund	SF	537.69
d J - Fund	SF	375.26
d M - Distribution	SF	95.07
d M - Fund	SF	1049.36
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.56
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	41.00
d Bond-Invest	SF	58.25
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	787.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	200.40
d Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	114.04
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	195.50
d Eurit	SF	331.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	206.00
d Francit Shares	SF	196.50
d Germac Shares	SF	218.50
d Globinvest Shares	SF	185.50
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	191.50
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	232.00
d Itac Shares	SF	193.50
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1311.50
d Sima (stock price)	SF	232.00
d Skandinavien-Invest	SF	235.00
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	£	1631.86
d Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	82885.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
d Unifonds	DM	33.45
d Unirak	DM	78.25
d Unirenta	DM	36.70
d Unizins	DM	106.95
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Universal Global	C$	5.63
d Universal Cdn. Equity	C$	10.41
d Universal Cdn. Ressource	C$	4.50
d Universal American	C$	9.11
d Universal Pacific	C$	9.18
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd	C$	14.67

Other Funds

r Acticroissance	FF	488.68
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1010.49
w Actifutures Ltd	$	1166.25
w Actigestion	FF	1306.87
w Activest Int'l	$	27.21
w Aquila International Fund	$	265.10
b Ariane	$	4048.83
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	9.29
m Associated Investors Inc.	$	798.72
b Atlantic Fund	$	75.58
r Australia Fund	$	17.18
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1	$	1806.97
w BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5637.29
w BEM International	$	6.35
w Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.30
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	102.35
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd	$	76.11
d CB German Index Fund	DM	121.47
w CFE Future Fd N.V.	$	50.43
m Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	19.94
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1454.00
d Colbert Court Terme	FF	1197.38
d Colbert Croissance	FF	75.61
d Colbert Finances	FF	116541.63
w Columbia Securities	Fl	93.32
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	17.26
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.86
w Cumber Int'l N.V.	$	221.16
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	26.19
w D.G.C.	$	214.56
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	8472.00
w Disa Income Fund	FR	36.91
d Dreyfus America Fund	$	19.51
w Dumeiux Amerique	$	1031.27
w Dumeiux Asie Pacifique	$	1031.27
w Dumeiux Bonds Plus	$	1057.85
w Dumeiux Europe	Ecu	1048.56
w Dumeiux France	FF	6289.91
w Dumeiux Opportunit	$	1031.27
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	748.46
w Eas Overseas Fund Ltd	$	1108.08
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (A)	BF	8927.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (B)	BF	8927.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus (A)	FF	868.43
d Emi France Ind. Plus (B)	FF	868.43
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (A)	DM	87.85
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (B)	DM	87.85
d Emi UK Index Plus (A)	£	102.40
d Emi UK Index Plus (B)	£	102.40
w Espir. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fds		10.18
w Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1228.03
d Eurasud	FF	1032.85
d Europe 1992	$	10.19
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	79.66
w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	120.34
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	0.5277
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	161.00
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	217.70
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	62.95
m Fatum Fund	$	811.39
w First Eagle Fund	$	38032.01
m First Frontier Funds	$	85.14
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	93.41
d Fonditalia	$	82.89
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	150.65
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5228.98
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2660.77
d Force Cash FF Sicav	FF	15884.08
d Force Cash US$ Sicav	$	3110.08
d Forextund Limited	$	9.70
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	66.90
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	155.68
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	39.84
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1118.53
w George V Inv. Bond F.	$	21.78
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1572.07
d Green Line France	FF	674.14
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1293.00
w Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	361.13
w Hentsch T.F.	SF	10834.00
w Hestia Funds	$	153.37
w Horizon Fund	FF	10457.29
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	180.64
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	33807.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
r Int'l Securities Fund	Ecu	27.70
m Interface Fund Ltd	$	152.63
d Interfund SA	$	44.24
w Intermarket Fund	$	468.82
w Intersec SA	$	3774.02
d Investa DWS	DM	70.64
d Investmentor Fund	$	107.40
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	10.16
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	232.98
m Japan Selection Asses	Y	10652.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	233.59
d JJ Placement	FF	12670.29
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	9.57
d Kenmar Guaranteed	$	9.94
w Kenmar Int'l - B	$	11107.00
d Kenmar L/C	$	9.82
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	169.10
w Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	224.56
d KML-II H. Yield	$	587.79
w Korea Growth Trust	$	31.37
w LACO International	$	5.42
w Leumi Vol. Francaises	FF	1015.60
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	88.91
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.39
w Luxfund	$	111.60
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	120.37
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	929.45
w Mat Growth ESCF	DM	20.40
w Mat Growth USCF	$	12.12
w Matterhorn Offshore Fd	$	9487.22
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	2117.00
m MCM Int. Limited	$	754.68
d Mediolanum Sel. Fd	$	38.61
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	2097.66
d NCA Fund	$	11.16
w Nippon Fund	$	109.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	17.30
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	198.43
w NMT Citadel Bond	SF	115.90
m NMT Nostec Portfolio	$	136.96
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	15.30
d Nordmix	Lit	11814.00
m Nova Plus Fund I Ltd	$	1050.00
w Noveurope	Ecu	2855.64
m NSF F.I.T. Ltd	$	10.19
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb.	$	129.54
w Optimum Fund	$	1323.15
m Overlook Performance	$	1511.09
d Pacific Nies Fund	$	7.38
d PAM Futures Trad	$	463.26
w Pancurri Inc.	$	187.21
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.78
w Plurivest International	FF	114.42
d Precision Fd Ltd	$	77.71
d Prolirent S.A.	DM	1087.19
w Prosp. I.H. Inc. P.F.	$	3.37
w Puget-Mohe Barclays Pac.	$	183.42
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	15064.16
m Quark Int'l Trad Prog	$	
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1230.00
d SAGA France Sicav	FF	464.16
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1140.26
d SAGA Perspectives	FF	1079.73
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1215.99
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	298.50
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	10.96
d Sarakreek Holding n.v.	$	18.58
d Saturn Fund	$	1139.85
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.99
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	8.46
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.24
m Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.00
m SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1054.34
w SP International SA	$	6207.95
d Strat. Int'l Gold Fund SA	$	6.96
m Sussex McGarr	$	1858.00
w Techno Growth Fund	SF	51.59
d Templeton Global Inc	$	9.82
d The Petrus Fund Ltd	$	1.03
w Thema M-M Futures	$	972.30
m TIIC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	14.64
w Transpacific Fund	Y	29758.00
d Triton Offshore Class A	$	231.53
d Triton Offshore Class B	$	217.74
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures LTD	$	7819.44
d Turquoise Fund	$	214.26
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1356.23
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3705.30
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1707.89
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1683.17
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1224.48
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	62.37
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	70.12
m Unitrad $US	$	1088.35
m Unitrad FF	FF	11285.14
m Unitrad SF	SF	1189.07
d Univers Bonds	DM	146.16
w Ursus Int'l Ltd	$	8317.00
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.22
m Victor Futures Fund	$	223.21
w Wilier Asian Fund	$	18.51
w Willerbond Capital	$	14.63
d Win Global Fd Bd Ptfl	Ecu	103.34
d Win Global Fd Eq Ptfl	Ecu	111.68
d Win Global Fd Res. Ptfl	SF	203.68
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.53
w Worldwide Securities	$	39.81
w Worldwide Special	$	872.89
m Zweig Int'l Ltd $/S	$	12094.00

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every Saturday in the IHT

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

For information on how to have your fund listed, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

The Masters: Open Season

New Faces and Factors in Augusta's Old Formula

By Leonard Shapiro
Special to the Herald Tribune

AUGUSTA, Georgia — For most of the golfers playing in the 55th Masters tournament this week, the long and winding road leading up Magnolia Lane, to the manicured lawns and stately clubhouse of the Augusta National Golf Club, began in the first week of January in Carlsbad, California, the first stop on the never-ending trek known as the PGA tour.

Yet when the first ball is struck Thursday on a course that oozes history every step of its 6,905 yards (6,314 meters), all those events will be forgotten in the full bloom of a spring spectacular that, for many around the world, marks the true beginning of the golf season.

Still, the first three months of the PGA season have not been without some intriguing developments. A victory in Tucson, Arizona, by a young amateur, Phil Mickelson. The emergence of the virtually unknown Rocco Mediate and his oversized putter as the tour's leading money winner. A nasty incident that disqualified Paul Azinger at the Doral Open when a TV viewer called in to report a rules violation. Spectacular rounds by Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson, both sentimental choices to win at Augusta. The struggles of Greg Norman and the comeback of Curtis Strange.

Mickelson's story began at the age of a year and a half, when his parents put a golf club in his hands. Later, they built a practice area for him in the backyard of their house in San Diego, a decision that has already paid off with two national collegiate titles, a victory in the U.S. Amateur, a Walker Cup appearance and, in January, victory in Tucson. That triumph made Mickelson and Scott Verplank, who won the 1985 Western Open, the only amateurs to win a tour event since Doug Sanders in 1956.

Mickelson is only 20, yet has the demeanor of a 10-year tour veteran, and comparisons are being made with another pudgy U.S. Amateur champion named Nicklaus. A left-hander, Mickelson has immense power, a putting stroke likened to that of Ben Crenshaw and a bagful of trick shots. He will be paired in the first round of the Masters with two-time defending champion Nick Faldo of Britain, a twosome that represents golf's present and immediate future.

> **'Yes, I'm still capable of winning, although it's just a conversation until I do it with my clubs.'**
>
> **Jack Nicklaus**

Mediate's rise to the top of the money list and his first PGA title have taken considerably longer than Mickelson's ascent. Until this season, the 28-year-old from Pennsylvania had never been higher than No. 62 on the money list. Last year he had only three top-10 finishes.

But good things have been happening. In September, his wife gave birth to their first child. In November, he dieted away 30 pounds (13.6 kilograms). In December, he began experimenting with the 49-inch (124-centimeter) putter most commonly seen on the senior tour.

The long stick putter, the top pressed closed to the chest to steady a long, arcing stroke, is supposed to help cure the "yips," those nasty nerves that plague pros and hackers alike.

In the early months of the tour, Mediate entered six tournaments and finished in the top 10 five times. When he came to Doral in Miami late in February, he insisted he was concerned about making the cut because he was so tired. Yet when the wind and rain had abated, Mediate finished with two straight birdies to force a playoff with Strange, then won with on the first hole for $252,000 and an invitation to The Masters.

"I don't even remember much of the playoff, I was in a daze," Mediate said then. "It was unbelievable. I was calm. My hands were dead stiff on that last putt. That surprised me."

Mediate has been surprising people all season, and may well do so at The Masters, according to the former British Open champion Johnny Miller.

"He draws the ball off the tee, which you have to do at Augusta," said Miller, now a TV commentator, "and he's got great confidence in that putter. There's no question, he's been the surprise of the year. His star has risen, he's gone three notches up the ladder."

Already near the top of the ladder is Azinger, another favorite at Augusta. But he was knocked down more than a few pegs at Doral, in an incident players are still discussing.

In the first round, Azinger found his ball in a water hazard bordering the fairway on the 18th hole. He took his stance, kicked a few pebbles as he groped for better footing, then hit his ball, finished with a par and went home.

The next day, he shot 65 and was one stroke off the lead when the tournament's director, Mike Shea, told him that someone watching on television had called in and said that Azinger had broken rule 13-4. It says that a player is not allowed to "touch or move a loose impediment lying in or touching the hazard." Shea said he "had no choice" but to disqualify Azinger for signing an incorrect scorecard the previous day.

Before the disqualification was announced, Azinger reviewed the tape of the incident with Shea, and admitted there was no question that he had violated the rule. He took it as well as could be expected, although he was upset that the tour had allowed "some 36-handicapper to call in and disqualify a guy who's trying to win a golf tournament, especially for something he did inadvertently the day before."

Many golfers agreed, and the next week the tour decided to assign an official to monitor telecasts for violations so players could be assessed penalties that day but would not have to be disqualified by signing incorrect scorecards.

Azinger recovered nicely, has been close to the top of the money list and challenged for the Tournament Players Championship before tying for third. He seems at the top of his game and is expected to contend at Augusta.

Phil Sandlin/The Associated Press

Nick Faldo is going for three in a row.

Perhaps Nicklaus will, too. He's had several stirring rounds this season including a phenomenal round of 63 and a fifth place finish at Doral that brought back memories of the great old days. Nicklaus held the lead after two rounds in the USF&G Classic in New Orleans. Watson was the opening day leader, though both faded down the stretch.

"Yes, I'm still capable of winning," Nicklaus said after Doral, "although it's just a conversation until I do it with my clubs."

Added Miller, "Jack doesn't play by the normal rules. He can still win the Masters. If the moment is right and the tournament is right, he can transcend all the problems of age and play young again. And Watson's got a shot, too. His game is starting to improve. His problem is putting. He uses a different stroke every time he goes out there, but he definitely has a chance."

The best chance of all is being given to several players among the 19 foreign entrants. And the dominant story line entering the Masters will be Faldo's attempt to win a third straight championship, an unprecedented feat.

Having won four majors since June 1987, Faldo, 34, has geared his training and preparation for the major events and says, "My goals for 1991 are very simple. The ultimate goal is the grand slam, and I'm going for that. If it doesn't come off, I hope I can take a couple of majors on the way."

"I still believe he is a full notch above everyone else," Miller said. "He's gotten stronger physically, and that can only help his game. My choices would be Faldo, Ian Woosnam [of Wales] and José María Olazábal [Spain]. I hate to pick three European players, but right now they look the best to me."

Augusta awaits them all. The real professional golf season starts Thursday.

The Night of the 'Lesser' Men

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The trouble with soccer is that it can appear too egalitarian for its own good.

Despite the plunder of East European players in unprecedented numbers, a team from Moscow and one from Belgrade have reached the last four of the European Champions' Cup.

Despite forthcoming change designed to keep the elite in place, an upstart from Copenhagen, Brondby IF, puts a new club and a new nation into the UEFA Cup semifinals.

And despite all that besets Poland, Legia Warsaw, a team so low it embarrasses its own fans, survives in the Cup Winners' Cup.

No wonder the authorities are panicking. No wonder such moneyed giants as Real Madrid, AC Milan and PSV Eindhoven are desperate for next season, when UEFA, the sport's European governing body, abandons knockout principles in favor of a pseudo league format that should give the better-off more chances to succeed — or at least to fail profitably.

Rob Hughes

Meanwhile, Wednesday is the night of the lesser men. The only true elitist clash, Barcelona vs. Juventus, will be a test for heart and mind. But the theme is of hungrier men discarding winter's clothes to enjoy the light of spring.

I doubt it's only that. To be sure, motivation is stirred among former Communist athletes whose peers have moved for big money. But the added factor concerns acknowledged stars who are run to a near-standstill. Sapped by the World Cup, driven without respite in marathon club programs, the players identify with tennis star Hana Mandlikova: "I'm like an orange with no juice left to squeeze."

They have money in the bank but little left in their lungs, muscles or imagination. Not only are they vulnerable, but the long winter break and the rapid turnover of talent in Eastern Europe give elements of freshness and surprise to the Soviets.

DOES anyone know how good Moscow Spartak really is? Raymond Goethals, whose coaching has been crucial to Olympique Marseille's quest to become the first French winner of the Champions' Cup, admits his spying missions have been useless.

"Spartak must be top-class," he says. "Any team that has eliminated Napoli and Real Madrid must be. Its style is quick and vivacious, like Dynamo Tbilisi used to be and like Moscow Torpedo was in putting out Monaco this season. But the winter break means I have been able to assess them only once since the quarterfinal, and that was indoors on a synthetic surface."

Goethals must know that Napoli and Real Madrid self-destructed against Spartak. Napoli was betrayed by Diego Maradona, its errant captain who flew to Moscow only as an afterthought, managed to find nightlife even there and was benched.

Real Madrid is a shadow of itself, a club shedding managers and offering no stability to the newcomers Gheorghe Hagi and Predrag Spasic.

And while Goethals is too painstaking a man to enter unprepared into Lenin Stadium with 102,000 Muscovite spectators, his team is considerably weakened without the suspended Brazilian sweeper Carlos Mozer. Marseille, nevertheless, has Dragan Stojkovic, Chris Waddle and the Ghanaian Abdile Pelé to provide support for the home-grown Jean-Pierre Papin.

Spartak has emerging, rather than seasoned international. Goalkeeper Stanislav Cherchesov, defenders Vasili Kulkov and Andrei Shalimov, and forward Alexander Mostovoi are in the rebuilding Soviet team, and Dmitri Radchenko and Valeri Shmarov, the goal-scorers who put out the lights of Bernabeu, may be noticed before long.

In the other Champions' Cup semi, Bayern Munich has somehow to find form and belief to stop Red Star Belgrade from confirming its growing reputation as the season's finest team in Europe.

Bayern Munich has been thinning its squad. Four players have been sold, the Scot Alan McInally soon will be, and the most versatile German of all, Stefan Reuter, says he has agreed to join Juventus this summer. That would make him the eighth German of the 1990 World Cup team to settle in Italy, proof that even Bayern Munich is struggling to retain its role as the big spender of the Bundesliga.

I will not rub it in by listing the multiple talents of Red Star. But unless German discipline and determination can overwhelm the Yugoslavs in Munich on Wednesday, and unless Roland Wohlfarth and Brian Laudrup hit the target, the return leg in Belgrade could be more than Bayern can cope with.

IN the UEFA Cup, Brondby, guided by that calm, knowledgable international Morten Olsen, is showing that a club with a 10,000 capacity stadium and home-produced young players can, this season at least, match the best.

Brondby meets Roma, a club winning despite the turmoil following the death of its president, Dino Viola. Drug scandal, towering financial woes — you name it, Roma has it. Ironically, with all this, Roma's German center-forward, Rudi Völler, has struck such fine form that he has poached nine goals in Europe already this season. It would take a Morten Olsen to stop him. Now Olsen's protégés get the chance.

Finally, the Cup Winners' Cup. The Barcelona-Juventus match kicks off in the Catalan capital, with Barcelona's coach, Johan Cruyff, scaring his own doctors by showing such appetite for work so soon after heart-bypass surgery. The form of both teams is mercurial enough to suggest that anything goes.

But even more intriguing is the Legia Warsaw vs. Manchester United match. Combative and volatile as ever, Manchester is going a long way toward restoring English pride in Europe after five seasons of banishment, but it has had the breaks so far.

Now it meets an army team so dour and resilient — but in Polish soccer, so unsuccessful — that even a Warsaw newspaper begged it to stay at home rather than risk humiliating Poland in the last round. Legia ignored Gazeta Wyborcza, went to Genoa, and knocked out the current Italian league leader, Sampdoria.

Forced to sell its star Roman Kosecki for $1 million to Galatasary of Turkey, Legia recruited a 19-year-old, Wojciech Kowalczyk, from a nearby third-division team. Kowlczyk, running as if turbo-charged, scored twice in Genoa.

However, Legia's problem may suddenly be defense. Goalkeeper Maciej Szczesny got himself sent off for swinging at Roberto Mancini in a tussle for the ball in last moments in Genoa. His deputy is so unknown around Warsaw that the local wits suggested the team call up Lech Walesa. He has a little pedigree between the posts, having recently performed as goalkeeper in a charity match.

A president stooping to save his army's face? Dafter things happen in sport.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

SIDELINES

Anderson Enters The NBA Draft

NEW YORK (NYT) — While National Basketball Association general managers, personnel directors and scouts were evaluating the best college seniors at the Orlando Classic in Florida, the likely order of the picks in the league's draft was undergoing a change in Atlanta.

After two seasons at Georgia Tech, point guard Kenny Anderson announced at a news conference Monday that he would skip his final two years of college eligibility and enter the draft June 26.

In the 1989-90 season, Anderson was a freshman sensation, averaging 20.6 points a game in leading the Yellow Jackets to their first appearance in the final four. This season, shouldering most of the leadership burden caused by the departures of Dennis Scott and Brian Oliver, he averaged 25.9 points and Georgia Tech lost in the first round of the national tournament.

Anderson is the first underclassman to declare for the 1991 draft.

Skier Ghedina Conscious Again

RHO, Italy (AP) — Italian World Cup skier Kristian Ghedina, seriously hurt in a car crash, came out of a coma and talked to doctors, hospital officials said Tuesday.

Doctors said that brain scan examinations showed that the 24-year-old downhill specialist did not sustain any neurological damage. "Ghedina's condition has improved and he spent a quiet night," two doctors said in a bulletin.

Ghedina received a skull trauma, broke his collarbone and injured his ear and elbow in a three-car collision Sunday night. He was on his way to an Italian Cup race.

For the Record

The world under-17 soccer championship will be staged in Mexico instead of Ecuador due to a spreading cholera epidemic, FIFA, the world governing body of the sport, said Tuesday. The tournament will go Aug. 16-Sept. 1. *(Reuters)*

Fiji has declared a national holiday next Monday to honor the country's rugby union team that won three consecutive international tournaments. Fiji beat New Zealand's All Blacks to win the Hong Kong sevens, won the Royal Easter Show tournament in Sydney two weeks ago then took the Gala Sevens in Scotland last week. *(AFP)*

BOOKS

HANK: The Life of Charles Bukowski

By Neeli Cherkovski. 352 pages. $21.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Gerald Nicosia

"HANK: The Life of Charles Bukowski" is one of those rare biographies, both academically satisfying and, in the phrase of Bukowski's mentor, novelist John Fante, "full of life."

In the latter capacity, it could not be truer to its subject. Born Henry Charles Bukowski Jr. to exceedingly traditional and authoritarian German parents, Hank by all rights should have become a docile, conformist and totally beaten-down child. Instead, he became an imaginative, self-sufficient and powerfully driven young would-be artist, who ended up turning his fists on his own father and leaving home after high school to forge an independent and individualistic lifestyle for himself.

Part of the miracle of Bukowski's life — for there seems scarcely any other way to describe the transformation of this abused only child into one of the most influential underground writers of our time — can be attributed to the fact that his parents moved him from Andernach, Germany, to Los Angeles at the age of 2. The year was 1922, and the City of Angels was scarcely more than an infant itself. In so many ways, the story of Bukowski's growth parallels the history of the city that Neeli Cherkovski has wisely chosen to write as if he were writing the biography of the city.

Work for much of his adult life — after about a decade of drifting from city to city, living in flophouses and furnished rooms and taking whatever jobs came his way — was the Los Angeles Terminal Annex Post Office. Bukowski's life is a mess of contradictions, and one of the most salient is the way he wrote so vividly of the underside of life — the bars and drunks and whores and the inevitable brawls when all three came together — while continuing to work, both as a postal clerk and a writer, with extraordinary discipline and regularity.

It is one of the book's many strengths that Cherkovski does not attempt to turn Hank into another "Life of Johnson." He does not pretend to be Bukowski's loyal Boswellian sidekick. Indeed, we learn that he and Hank have often feuded and spent years not talking to each other. He makes his own appearances in the story — except for the final memoir — quite unobtrusive. By the same token, he gives credit where it is due — to the loyal succession of "little" publishers who took the manuscripts from those dirty rooms and put them on the literary map.

Cherkovski appreciates the unvarnished honesty that drives Bukowski's poetry and its development over 40 years toward an ever plainer and leaner line. He spends less time explaining Bukowski's fiction, nor does he provide much of a defense against those who call it merely autobiographical.

But if at times Cherkovski seems to love his subject almost too much — and casts less than a truly critical eye at such unsavory traits as lifelong alcoholism and perennial misogyny — he achieves the far more important feat of establishing the authenticity of Bukowski's voice and its message of the beauty that is locked inside every beast.

Like the city he comes from, and out of whose "palm trees and misery" he still writes, Bukowski insists that we must refuse to be "frightened by social and economic conditions into accepting humiliation and defeat." Having made it to 70, and still going strong, he deserves a toast for that sentiment alone, and Neeli Cherkovski's biography is a hearty one.

Gerald Nicosia, the author of "Memory Babe: A Critical Biography of Jack Kerouac," is working on a history of the Vietnam Veterans Movement. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

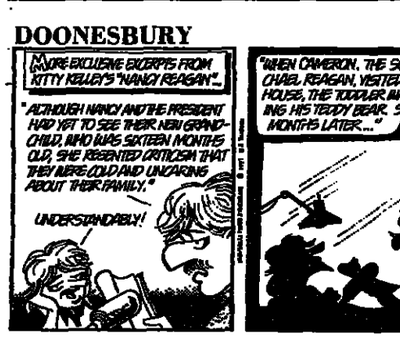
The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	FICTION	Last Week	Weeks on List
1	HEARTBEAT, by Danielle Steel	1	7
2	THE DRUID OF SHANNARA, by Terry Brooks	2	4
3	THE FIRM, by John Grisham	6	4
4	THE EAGLE HAS FLOWN, by Jack Higgins	3	4
5	DAMAGE, by Josephine Hart	9	2
6	COLD FIRE, by Dean R. Koontz	4	11
7	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	5	25
8	MAGIC HOUR, by Susan Isaacs	7	9
9	FORGIVING, by LaVyrle Spencer	8	8
10	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss		54
11	CIRCLE OF FRIENDS, by Maeve Binchy	10	11
12	SLIVER, by Ira Levin		2
13	POSSESSION, by A.S. Byatt	13	16
14	THE WITCHING HOUR, by Anne Rice	14	21
15	THE STORIES OF EVA LUNA, by Isabel Allende	12	4

	NONFICTION		
1	YOU'LL NEVER EAT LUNCH IN THIS TOWN AGAIN, by Julia Phillips	3	2
2	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	1	20
3	RIDERS ON THE STORM, by John Densmore	8	3
4	AND THE SEA WILL TELL, by Vincent Bugliosi with Bruce B. Henderson	2	8
5	THE PRIZE, by Daniel Yergin	5	10
6	IN OUR DEFENSE, by Ellen Alderman and Caroline Kennedy		3
7	THE NEXT CENTURY, by David Halberstam	6	5
8	SLEEPWALKING THROUGH HISTORY, by Haynes Johnson		1
9	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	4	35
10	THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	7	26
11	A LIFE OF PICASSO, by John Richardson with the collaboration of Marilyn McCully		1
12	A HISTORY OF THE ARAB PEOPLES, by Albert Hourani		1
13	JIM MORRISON: DARK STAR, by Dylan Jones		1
14	MILLIE'S BOOK, as dictated to Barbara Bush	10	28
15	A LIFE ON THE ROAD, by Charles Kuralt	9	21

	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
1	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	1	34
2	FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, by Charles J. Givens	2	18
3	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	3	105
4	WHERE'S WALDO? by Martin Handford	4	22
5	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford		17



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVING

YONIR

REPERF

WEENST

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU HAVE ____ MANY

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: COMET STEED BLOODY EMBALM
Answer: That playboy has no respect for age unless it's this—BOTTLED

SPORTS

Shoemaker Paralyzed Following Car Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COVINA, California — Bill Shoemaker, the winningest jockey in thoroughbred racing history, was paralyzed and his neck broken after rolling his vehicle in a possibly alcohol-related accident, officials said Tuesday.

Shoemaker, 59, lost the ability to use "his extremities" as a result of a "fracture-dislocation of his neck," said Dennis Richards of the Inter-Community Medical Center.

Richards did not indicate if the paralysis would be permanent. Shoemaker's wife, Cindy, was at the hospital, where Shoemaker was listed in critical condition.

Shoemaker underwent surgery at Glendora Community Hospital shortly after the crash and was transferred to Inter-Community.

"He was transferred to receive special diagnostic studies not available at our facility," said a Glendora spokeswoman, Kay Threlkeld. "His condition remains critical."

A California Highway Patrol officer, Joe Flores, said Shoemaker was alone in his 1990 Ford Bronco II when the accident occurred Monday night.

"We think he was under the influence of alcohol because there was an odor of alcohol on his person," Flores said. "He has been arrested."

Flores said the accident occurred near San Dimas, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of Los Angeles.

"The vehicle went over the side, down a 50-foot (15-meter) embankment," Flores said. "It rolled over several times and landed on its wheels."

Shoemaker rode in his final race at Santa Anita on Feb. 3, 1990, before a crowd of 64,573, capping a 41-year riding career. The race, billed as "The Legend's Last Ride," was televised nationally. Shoemaker's mount, Patchy Groundfog, finished fourth as the 7-10 favorite.

He rode 8,833 winners and his mounts earned $123,375,524, both records, as are the 40,350 races in which he competed.

Shoemaker became the oldest jockey to win the Kentucky Derby when, at age 54, he rode Ferdinand to victory in the 1986 race at Churchill Downs. Shoemaker guided Ferdinand along a small opening on the rail to the victory in a ride many have called the greatest ever.

It was his fourth Kentucky Derby win. He won aboard Swaps in 1955, Tony Lee in 1959 and Lucky Debonair in 1965. He rode five Belmont Stakes winners. *(AP, UPI)*

David Smith-The Associated Press

"I never should have gone with the curveball," said President George Bush. "It broke too soon."

Closing the Book on Opening Day

Ryan and Bush: Imperfect Pitch

The Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Texas — President George Bush didn't have his best stuff. Neither did Nolan Ryan.

The president, however, left the Arlington Stadium field after one pitch, a bouncer in the dirt. Ryan stuck around a lot longer and was saddled with a 5-4 loss to the Milwaukee Brewers on Monday night.

Ryan, 44, was the fourth oldest pitcher to start an opening day major league game. Jack Quinn, 47, was the oldest for the Brooklyn Dodgers back in 1931.

"I thought he had pretty good stuff, but I've seen him with better stuff," said Robin Yount, whose two-run homer was the big blow against Ryan. "I've seen him enough to know that you don't want him to get on a roll. He's the type of pitcher who gets stronger as the game goes along."

The Texas Rangers' ace, now 5-3 in openers, struck out nine, walked two and gave up nine hits, two of them for extra bases, in seven innings. He fell behind, 3-0, before the Rangers got back to 3-2. Then, with two men on base, Yount hit a fastball that struck the top of the left field fence and fell over.

"The only pitch that didn't hurt me was the change," Ryan said. "Yount hit a fastball. That's his history. He hits mediocre fastballs for homers."

A crowd of 40,560 fans gave a rousing ovation to President Bush, whose son George W. Bush is managing partner for the Rangers.

"My day was complete just to shake the hand of the president," Yount said.

"It's really disappointing to lose a game like that when you have so many fans and the president in the stands," Ryan said. "I don't think all the hoopla bothered me."

■ What's in a Name?

As major league baseball got going, Washington had a baseball beginning of its own, The Washington Post reported. The city may not have a team, but it has a nickname.

So long, Washington Senators. Hello, Washington Nationals.

Metropolitan Washington Baseball announced Monday that if it is awarded one of the two National League expansion franchises that will begin play in 1993, that is what the team will be called.

"It just came to mind," said 17-year-old Tim Stump of Olney, Maryland, winner of a name-the-team contest that was sponsored by the prospective ownership group and a Washington radio station.

'Most of All, I Wish I Could Run'

By Bo Jackson
New York Times Service

LEAWOOD, Kansas — I love baseball, but as the season opens, I won't be at the ballpark and I won't be in front of a TV set.

I'm not very good at spectator sports. I'll be fishing.

But I wish I could play baseball.

I wish I could jump in the batting cage and yell at the guys and laugh at them.

I wish I could shag fly balls and tease the fans and pretend I'm going to throw the ball to them.

I wish I could stand up to a 95-mile per hour fast ball and swing as hard as I can and connect and hit the ball all the way to East Hell.

I wish I could even swing and miss and break a bat over my knee.

Most of all, I wish I could run.

I've been running all my life. Running to the swimming hole in Bessemer, Alabama. Running from my mom's whippings. Running just for the joy of it.

I hate not being able to run worse than anything.

But for the next few months my two sports are going to be hunting and fishing and my full-time job will be rehabilitation.

I'll be spending most of my days in the swimming pool, in the gym and at my doctor's. I'm going to get my hip back into shape.

I have to do it for all the people who say I can't.

I have to do it for me.

I've always had dreams of things I could do in baseball, things no one has ever done, dreams about home runs and stolen bases I've kept to myself.

And now that I've had a scare, now that I've been slowed down — temporarily — I want more than ever to make those dreams come true.

If I had to I could live without baseball, without football, without the cheers and without the boos.

I have no burning need for the spotlight.

But I've got something to show the Chicago White Sox for believing in me.

I've got something to show the Kansas City Royals for not.

I'm glad I'm still in the American League West, glad I'll get 13 chances a season to show the Royals what a mistake they made.

On April 18 I'll be going to opening day in Chicago, the first game ever in the new Comiskey Park.

It won't be easy, being a spectator, but I'll do it, just this once.

And on opening day next year I'll be in the lineup, running, playing. Count on it.

(Bo Jackson, waived by Kansas City during spring training after a hip injury, has signed with the Chicago White Sox, but it is uncertain when he will be able to play.)

Late Met Homers Beat Phillies, 2-1

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hubie Brooks's home run with two out in the 10th inning off Joe Boever, one inning after Rick Cerone tied the game with a homer, gave the New York Mets a 2-1 victory Tuesday over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Boever came on at the start of the 10th. Brooks hit a 2-1 pitch just inside the left-field foul pole for his first homer since rejoining the Mets in a trade with Los Angeles. Brooks, who played for New York from 1980-84, was reacquired over the winter for pitchers Bob Ojeda and Greg Hansell.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Doug Simons pitched two innings of one-hit ball to win in his first major league appearance.

In his first at-bat with the Mets, Cerone hit a 1-1 pitch into the left-center field bleachers with one out in the ninth off Roger McDowell. Cerone, signed as a free agent over the winter, entered the game at catcher in the eighth. It was his first in the National League since he played for Atlanta in 1985.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 1: In Chicago, two run-scoring fielder's-choice plays and an infield single by Craig Wilson keyed a three-run eighth inning that lifted St. Louis to a 4-1 victory over the Cubs in the season-opener for both teams.

Bryn Smith, 1-0, scattered four hits over seven innings, striking out four and walking one for the victory. Lee Smith pitched the ninth for a save. Danny Jackson, the first Cub to make his debut as an opening-day starter since Fred Norman in 1964, gave up six hits over 7⅓ innings, striking out three and walking six.

In a Monday game, The Associated Press reported:

Expos 7, Pirates 0: The Pittsburgh Pirates wouldn't mind a replay of 1990, but certainly not this way: They're still losing to Montreal, still losing to Dennis Martinez and they're still losing one-hitters.

Martinez, who dominates the Pirates more than almost any other National League pitcher quieted the largest baseball crowd in Pittsburgh history by pitching six no-hit innings in the Expos' victory.

The Pirates' lone hit on the night they raised their 1990 NL East championship banner was Barry Bonds' leadoff single in the seventh. Former Pirates Barry Jones and Scott Ruskin finished off the one-hitter with a hitless inning apiece.

Martinez improved to 8-2 lifetime against the Pirates, who were 5-13 against the Expos in 1990.

"He never gives in against you," said Bobby Bonilla, who was zero for three. "He's nasty. He hits his spots well, doesn't let up and has good stuff."

The Pirates were held to one hit by three Cincinnati pitchers in their season-ending 2-1 loss to the Reds in Game 6 of the NL playoffs. And they managed just one hit off four pitchers in their last game against Montreal, a 4-1 loss on Sept. 16.

"Have I ever had this happen to me? Not six months apart," Pirates manager Jim Leyland said of the consecutive one-hitters.

One-hitters are a rarity on opening day. According to Expos publicist Richard Griffin, there hadn't been one in the majors since Ken McBride and Julio Navarro of the Los Angeles Angels against the Washington Senators on April 12, 1964.

The Angels' catcher then? None other than the current Expos manager, Buck Rodgers.

Wide World Of Viewing Possibilities

By Bob Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Baseball fans of the world, take heart. The sport has decided to make a major league effort to bring baseball games and highlights to television audiences all over the world.

Spearheading this drive is Major League Baseball International Partners, which has been working for the past two years to sell major league baseball world-wide.

"Any exposure is good exposure", said Gary Abrams, MLBIP executive produce. "We try to control the time of broadcast, but mainly we're interested in getting baseball on the air."

The hottest market he said is in the Far East, especially in Japan, where baseball is a national passion.

Starting this year, NHK in Japan will broadcast 156 regular season games, JCTV will carry 100, and NTV 10. The All-Star Game and the playoffs and World Series will also be covered.

Abrams said baseball broadcasts would be expanded in Australia to include regular games and highlights. Channel 9 in Australia already carries the World Series.

Broadcasts can also be picked up via cable in Indonesia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Thailand.

In Europe, most baseball comes via cable. TESN (formerly Screensport) plans to carry 47 major league games this year. It is available in 24 countries in eastern and western Europe, but local listings must be consulted for schedules.

There is extensive coverage in Central and South American countries, notably on Televisa in Mexico, VeneVision and OmniVision in Venezuela, and RCN in Colombia.

MLBIP also produces three baseball highlights programs — This Week in Baseball, Pennant Chase and Saturday Night Sports — that are picked up by a number of European stations including Canal Plus in Spain, RTI in Italy and Veronica in the Netherlands.

To generate interest among teenagers, Abrams said that MLBIP developed "Baseball 91," which sets baseball highlights to rock music in video form. This program will be carried by ESPN International and also broadcast by RTI in Italy, Canal 3 in Spain and in Portugal.

Also, CNN will carry major league baseball updates on its international news programs, which are seen in more than 90 countries around the world. And, of course, Armed Forces Radio and Television will continue to broadcast the World Series to 132 countries.

For 'Man of Steal' Henderson, 3 Will Do

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rickey Henderson is about to slide past Lou Brock again into baseball's record book. The overwhelming odds are that it will happen this week and that Henderson will go in headfirst.

The symbolism of the trademark Henderson arrival into a stolen base is inescapable. From the time he walked into the Oakland Athletics' clubhouse as a rookie in 1979, Henderson has led with his mouth.

Years ago, still wearing his major league diapers, he promised to break Brock's single-season stolen base record of 118. In 1982 he did, with 130. Base No. 119 was barely off the ground and into a trophy case when Henderson set his sights on Brock's mark of 938 for his career.

And now, here he is, two bases shy of tying Brock's record, with a whole season in front of him. He was to begin Tuesday night when the Athletics open at home against Minnesota.

Blink, and you'll risk missing the historic moment. Henderson works fast. It took him fewer than 12 full seasons to surpass the American League record of 871 steals that Ty Cobb accumulated over 22 seasons. Brock played 18 seasons. The record long a foregone conclusion, Henderson is looking well beyond.

"You hope nobody will ever catch you," he said recently at the A's training camp in Phoenix. "You don't know what'll happen in the future, but you try to put it out of reach, so that you can always remember that it's my record. That it will stand."

Cobb's single-season record of 96, set in 1915, stood for 47 years until Maury Wills surpassed it; his career mark held for 48. Cobb had the cooperation of the sport, which for three decades worshiped one offensive god, the home run. "Babe Ruth, 1927," said Wills, who is generally credited with reintroducing the steal as a fearsome weapon.

By the time Wills was handing the baton to Brock as the game's preeminent runner, artificial-turf fields were appearing and the pace of the game was quickening. A leadoff walk today to someone like Henderson is the next best thing to hitting the ball over the wall.

Henderson has been a true representation of his time — the expansionist 1980s. He inflated base stealing standards with little regard for the statistical expectations for future generations. He operated without much constraint, without fear, without any real concern for aesthetics.

Getting into position to average more than 100 runs scored a season was important. Nothing more. No one did it better. And no one knew it more than Henderson.

"I could have had more by now," he said. "A lot of times, when you've got a good team, you don't steal as many bases. In New York, one or two of those years with the Yankees, they said they had all those great hitters. 'Don't take the bat out of their hands.'

"I agree with that now. I tell Vince Coleman, 'You steal a lot, but you don't score. So you're not a great base stealer.' It's not about stealing bases, it's about scoring runs. But I told myself in 1982 that if I stayed healthy, I had a chance at the record. I've been going after that record ever since I've been in professional baseball."

Sixteen years, 12 in the major leagues. The media's "Man of Steal" is also, it turns out, a Man of Steel. Sometimes criticized as a malingerer, Henderson argues he was merely protecting the wheels so they might go the extra miles. Because Henderson will leave Brock in the dust before his 33d birthday, such care should now be a point well taken.

"Base stealing is a grueling, punishing business," said Wills, who stole 104 bases in 1962, breaking Cobb's record of 96. "I have the scars to prove it."

Compared to the muscular, 195-pound (88-kilogram) Henderson, Wills was a frail 165-pounder whose body could not withstand the punishment. His 586 career steals are not even among the top 10, but when he stole 104 bases in 1962, he was thrown out only 11 times, an extraordinary success rate of 89 percent.

While Henderson boasts that he "changed the game," the reality is that Wills cleared the base paths for the current generation of base stealers, including Henderson, the Mets' Coleman, Tim Raines and Willie Wilson.

"The stolen base is just more accepted today than when I was playing," Wills said. "When I was stealing bases, it was a new thing, and people reacted like I was insulting them. Believe me, it got vicious. When I dove back into the bag, they were trying to break my collarbone."

The first time Henderson broke a Brock record was on an August night in 1982 in Milwaukee's County Stadium. Brock graciously flew into town and lowered himself into a box seat. When Henderson stole his 119th base, Brock walked onto the field and handed Henderson the base.

Before Brock left the park, Henderson stole another base, and after Brock was gone, two more. And he shows no signs of slowing down.

The Canucks Hope for a Win Streak

The Associated Press

The Vancouver Canucks' history is one of almost uninterrupted losing. Cliff Ronning, a Vancouver native, is doing his best to turn things around.

Ronning, acquired in a six-player deal last month, scored at 3:12 of overtime Monday night to give the Canucks a 2-1 victory over the Los Angeles Kings in the NHL's Smythe Division semifinals.

The center picked up the rebound of Dana Murzyn's shot and backhanded the puck over Kelly Hrudey to set off a celebration at the Pacific Coliseum — and give the Canucks a 2-1 lead in the best-of-7 series.

"We're sick of losing," Ronning said after scoring his fourth goal — including two game-winners — in the three games. "This organization has gotten too used to losing. We're sick of it."

Ronning scored a goal 41 seconds into the second period and Kirk McLean made the lead stand up until 11:53 of the third period, when Wayne Gretzky shoveled John Tonelli's pass into the net.

Gretzky's goal was the 92d of his career in Stanley Cup play, tying Jari Kurri for the NHL record.

MYTHE DIVISION

Oilers 4, Flames 3: The Oilers appeared headed for overtime as well, until Joe Murphy scored with 14 seconds remaining in the third period in the Northlands Coliseum.

Glenn Anderson tied the game midway in the third period and Murphy took Craig Simpson's pass and beat Mike Vernon from the left circle.

NORRIS DIVISION

Blackhawks 6, North Stars 5: The North Stars won the first period, but the rest of the game belonged to the Blackhawks, who overcame a 5-2 deficit after one period to win in Minneapolis.

Dave Gagner tied a postseason record with four points in a period.

Chicago won on a controversial goal by Jeremy Roenick, who scored while Mike Hudson was tying up goaltender Brian Hayward in the crease.

"I think it was a goal. Obviously, I'm going to be biased," Roenick said. "Hey, it was in the goal. It was 6-5. The game is over."

Red Wings 5, Blues 2: The Red Wings got a lift from a return to the Joe Louis Arena and the addition of fresh players, including rookies Mike Sillinger and Keith Primeau.

Sillinger set up Primeau for a breakaway goal early in the third period that broke a 1-1 tie.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	1	0	1.000	—
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	0	1	.000	1
Cleveland	0	1	.000	1
New York	0	1	.000	1
Toronto	0	1	.000	1

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	1	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	1	0	1.000	—
California	0	0	.000	½
Minnesota	0	0	.000	½
Oakland	0	0	.000	½
Seattle	0	0	.000	½
Texas	0	1	.000	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	0	0	.000	½
St. Louis	0	0	.000	½
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	1

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	0	0	.000	½
Los Angeles	0	0	.000	½
San Diego	0	0	.000	½
San Francisco	0	0	.000	½
Houston	0	1	.000	1

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	102	100	000—4 10 1
Detroit	200	020	20x—6 8 1

Leary, Cadaret (7), Plunk (7), Farr (8) and Levritz, Blakes (6), Geren (8); Tanana, Petry (6), Gibson (8), Henneman (9) and Tettleton. W—Gibson, 1-0. L—Cadaret, 0-1. Sv—Henneman, 0-1. HRs—New York, Mack (1), Blowers (1). Detroit, Trammell (1).

Chicago	030	005	070—9 10 1
Baltimore	100	000	000—1 4 0

McDowell and Fisk, Karkovice (7); Ballard, Bautista (6), Klipus (6), Flanagan (9) and Melvin. W—McDowell, 1-0. L—Ballard, 0-1. HRs—Chicago, Sosa 2 (2).

Cleveland	100	100	004—6 6 1
Kansas City	021	010	01x—4 10 0

Swindell, Orosco (7) and Alomar; Saberhagen, Montgomery (8) and Macfarlane. W—Saberhagen, 1-0. L—Swindell, 0-1. Sv—Montgomery (1). HR—Cleveland, Belle (1).

Boston	005	000	010—6 5 0
Toronto	010	000	001—2 7 0

Clemens, Gray (9) and Pena; Stieb, Acker (6), Leiter (8), Timlin (8) and Myers. W—Clemens, 1-0. L—Stieb, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Clark (1). Toronto, Carter (1).

Milwaukee	210	020	000—5 10 2
Texas	020	001	010—4 4 0

Knudson, Lee (5), Crim (7), Plesac (8), Nunez (9) and Surhoff; Ryan, Barfield (8), Gossage (8), Jeffcoat (9) and Petralli, Stanley (7). W—Knudson, 1-0. L—Ryan, 0-1. Sv—Nunez (1). HRs—Milwaukee, Yount (1). Texas, Palmeiro (1), Sierra (1), Reimer (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	000	100	001—2 5 1
Cincinnati	000	510	00x—6 10 0

Scott, Clancy (5), Kile (8) and Biggio; Brown-ing, Myers (9), Dibble (9) and Reed. W—Brown-ing, 1-0. L—Scott, 0-1. Sv—Dibble (1). HRs—Houston, Biggio (1). Cincinnati, Larkin (1).

Philadelphia	000	010	000—1 4 0
New York	100	100	00x—2 6 1

Mulholland, Boever (10), Williams (8) and Daulton; Gooden, Franco (9) and O'Brien. W—Gooden, 1-0. L—Mulholland, 0-1. Sv—Franco (1). HR—Philadelphia, Kruk (1).

Montreal	110	022	100—7 15 3
Pittsburgh	000	000	000—0 1 2

DeLaMartinez, B.Jones (8), Ruskin (9) and Hassey; Drabek, Heaton (6), Belinda (7), Landrum (9) and LaValliere. W—DeLaMartinez, 1-0. L—Drabek, 0-1. HRs—Montreal, Calderon (1), DeShields (1).

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
Monday's Results

NORRIS DIVISION
(Detroit leads series 2-1)

St. Louis	0	1	1—2
Detroit	0	1	4—5

First Period—None. Second Period—1, St. Louis, Bassen 1 (Lowry, Butcher), 11:00. 2, Detroit, Miller 2 (Crossman, Burr), 15:19. Third Period—3, Detroit, Primeau 1 (Sillinger, Yzerman), 1:12. 4, Detroit, Carson 1 (McKay, McCrimmon), 8:34. 5, Detroit, Gibbson 1 (Fedorov), 9:05. 6, St. Louis, G.Cavallini 1 (P.Cavallini), 18:39. 7, Detroit, Miller 3, 19:42 (sh-en).

Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Cheveldae) 5-9—23. Detroit (on Riendeau) 2-10-12—24.

(Chicago leads series 2-1)

Chicago	2	2	2—6
Minnesota	5	0	0—5

First Period—1, Minnesota, Smith 1 (Glynn, Dahlen), 2:34 (pp). 2, Chicago, Larmer 3 (Roenick, Murray), 5:27. 3, Minnesota, Bellows 2 (Gagner, Brateen), 6:10 (pp). 4, Chicago, Chelios 1 (Creighton, Presley), 8:35 (pp). 5, Minnesota, Gagner 1 (Modano, Propp), 10:53. 6, Minnesota, Gagner 2 (Prese, Glynn), 17:55 (pp). 7, Minnesota, Modano 1 (Gagner, Dahlquist), 18:28. Second Period—8, Chicago, Larmer 4 (Rychel, Wilson), :39 (pp). 9, Chicago, Wilson 2 (Chelios, Hasek), 5:03 (pp). Third Period—10, Chicago, Thomas 1 (Hudson, Chelios), 3:48. 11, Chicago, Roenick 3 (Hudson, Chelios), 6:15.

Shots on goal: Chicago (on Casey, Hayward) 11-13-7—31. Minnesota (on Beltour, Hasek) 24-12-11—47.

SMYTHE DIVISION
(Vancouver leads series 2-1)

Los Angeles	1	0	1	0—2
Vancouver	0	1	0	1—2

First Period—None. Second Period—1, Vancouver, Ronning 3 (Courtnall, Lumme), :41 (pp). Third Period—2, Los Angeles, Gretzky 3 (Tonelli, Benning), 11:53. Overtime—3, Vancouver, Ronning 4 (Murzyn, Courtnall), 3:12.

Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on McLean) 7-11-13-0—31. Vancouver (on Hrudey) 14-9-10-6—39

(Edmonton leads series 2-1)

Calgary	1	2	0—3
Edmonton	1	1	3—4

First Period—1, Calgary, Nieuwendyk 1 (MacInnis, Reichel), 2:03 (pp). 2, Edmonton, Tikkanen 2 (Huddy), 2:14. Second Period—3, Calgary, Matteau 1 (Stern), 10:49. 4, Edmonton, Huddy 1 (Kilma, Tikkanen), 15:51. 5, Calgary, Roberts 1 (Nieuwendyk), 17:26. Third Period—6, Edmonton, Anderson 1 (Simpson, Huddy), 9:47. 7, Edmonton, Murphy 1 (Simpson, Messier), 19:46.

Shots on goal: Calgary (on Fuhr) 6-6-11—23. Edmonton (on Vernon) 9-8-12—29.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Boston	54	21	.720	—
x-Philadelphia	42	33	.560	12
x-New York	36	39	.480	18
Washington	27	48	.360	27
New Jersey	23	52	.307	31
Miami	22	53	.293	32

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Chicago	55	20	.733	—
x-Detroit	47	28	.627	8
x-Milwaukee	45	30	.600	10
x-Atlanta	40	35	.533	15
x-Indiana	37	38	.493	18
Cleveland	28	47	.373	27
Charlotte	23	53	.303	32½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	51	24	.680	—
x-Houston	49	25	.662	1½
x-Utah	49	26	.653	2
Orlando	27	47	.365	23½
Dallas	26	48	.351	24½
Minnesota	23	51	.311	27½
Denver	19	57	.250	32½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Portland	57	18	.760	—
x-LA Lakers	55	21	.724	2½
x-Phoenix	50	25	.667	7
x-Golden State	39	37	.513	18½
Seattle	37	38	.493	20
LA Clippers	30	45	.400	27
Sacramento	21	53	.284	35½

x-clinched playoff berth
y-clinched division title

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Washington	20	24	23	27—	94
Atlanta	31	34	25	25—	105

Elliott 12-17 2-4 26, Rackles 7-13 4-6 18, Wilkins 10-17 8-9 29, Ferrell 6-12 8-9 20. Rebounds: Washington 52 (Walker 12), Atlanta 49 (Malone 9). Assists: Washington 29 (Williams, Walker 7), Atlanta 24 (Webb 7).

Golden State	29	22	28	26—	105
San Antonio	26	25	26	38—	115

Mullin 8-15 4-5 20, Hardaway 7-14 4-4 19; Elliott 6-10 14-15 26, Robinson 7-13 10-12 24. Rebounds: Golden State 39 (Hill 7), San Antonio 51 (Robinson 13). Assists: Golden State 29 (Hardaway 9), San Antonio 20 (Strickland 8).

Orlando	19	27	27	22—	95
Utah	25	29	24	33—	111

Scott 10-18 5-6 26, Smith 7-18 7-9 21; K. Malone 11-16 11-13 34, J. Malone 7-15 6-6 20. Rebounds: Orlando 44 (Kite 9), Utah 42 (K.Malone 12). Assists: Orlando 16 (Skiles 5), Utah 34 (Stockton 16).

Denver	27	23	32	20—	112
Seattle	31	28	30	29—	118

Woolridge 11-25 5-5 27, Adams 6-19 3-4 19; Benjamin 7-11 5-6 19, Johnson 8-16 3-4 19, Pierce 6-10 7-7 19. Rebounds: Denver 64 (Lane 20), Seattle 48 (Kemp, Benjamin 10). Assists: Denver 17 (Lane 4), Seattle 31 (Payton, McMillan 8).

FOOTBALL

WLAF Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
European Division						
Barcelona	3	0	0	1.000	79	31
London	3	0	0	1.000	81	41
Frankfurt	2	1	0	.667	48	44
North American East Division						
Montreal	2	1	0	.667	53	49
Orlando	2	1	0	.667	105	89
N.Y.-N.J.	0	3	0	.000	42	68
Raleigh-Durham	0	3	0	.000	37	93
North American West Division						
Birmingham	1	2	0	.333	32	53
Sacramento	1	2	0	.333	22	30
San Antonio	1	2	0	.333	47	68

MONDAY'S RESULT

Montreal 22, Birmingham 10

CRICKET

THIRD TEST

West Indies vs. Australia, Third Day
Monday, in Port of Spain, Trinidad
Australian 1st innings (at tea): 178-4

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

DETROIT—Optioned Mark Leiter, pitcher, to Toledo, International League.

OAKLAND—Bought contracts of Kirk Dressendorfer, pitcher, Tacoma, Pacific Coast League and Dana Allison, pitcher, from Southern Oregon, Northwest League.

TEXAS—Signed Jose Guzman, pitcher, to minor-league contract.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Deion Sanders, outfielder, to one-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

L.A. CLIPPERS—Put Bo Kimble, guard, on injured list. Activated Ken Bannister, center.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NFL—Named Harold Henderson executive vice president for labor relations and chairman of NFL Management Council.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Maurice Johnson, tight end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Fined Denis Savard, Montreal center, $400 for gross misconduct penalty against Buffalo in April 3 playoff game.

MONTREAL—Called up Donald Dufresne, defenseman, from Fredericton, American Hockey League.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Steven Rice and Tie Domi, right wings, to Binghamton, American Hockey League.

TAMPA BAY—Named Tony Esposito director of hockey operations.

WASHINGTON—Sent Jim Hrivnak, goalie, and Kent Paynter, defenseman, to Baltimore, American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA—Named Joan Bonvicini women's basketball coach.

ARIZONA STATE—Brian Camper, guard, will transfer to another college.

BENTLEY COLLEGE—Named Cory Tusler interim men's and women's tennis coach.

INDIANA—Named Clarence M. Doninger director of athletics.

METRO CONFERENCE—North Carolina-Charlotte, South Florida and Virginia Commonwealth will join conference June 1.

NEW YORK TECH—Named Joe Hennie women's basketball coach.

BROCKPORT STATE—Named Reginald Ocansey men's soccer coach.

FORDHAM—Contract of Lou Kern, women's basketball coach, will not be renewed.

GEORGIA TECH—Kenny Anderson, guard, will give up final two years of eligibility and apply for NBA draft.

ILLINOIS—Named Cleve Bryant offensive coordinator.

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OBSERVER

Waxing VDT Eloquent

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Declaration of Independence was written by human hand on paper with a pen that had to be dipped repeatedly in ink. Considering the primitive technology, it was pretty good writing. "When in the course of human events," and so forth.

Imagine, though, how much better it could have been if Jefferson had had a machine like the one on which these words are being written at this very instant. All he'd have to do is plug his Datagard Power Conditioner into the wall outlet, plug his VDT and computer power lines into his Datagard Power Conditioner, then turn on his Datagard Power Conditioner's power switch.

Then he'd throw the power switch on his IBM Personal System/2 Model 70 386 computer and the power switch on his VDT, and presto! he'd be ready to wax eloquent about human events.

□

This assumes, of course, that he'd already plugged his Atex keyboard into the little round hole at the back of the computer. With Jefferson's instinct for technology, this would be a snap, and the VDT would burp and beep a little, then light up.

This is the machine's way of saying, "Hi there, Tom. I am now ready to help you compose beautiful stuff about human events on your Zenith Data Systems VDT."

Of course he couldn't write a word unless he'd loaded some nice software into his computer.

"You mean a word-processing program," the salesman would say. Jefferson would buy some thin disks resembling miniature phonograph records and an incomprehensible manual instructing him how to get the wisdom of the disks into the machine.

Being a genius, Jefferson wouldn't need more than two or three months to learn his writing program. But once Jefferson mastered his program he'd be able to write so fast he could knock out declarations faster than King George III could read them.

□

Sure, it might take some time, too, to get used to his magnificent Atex keyboard, unless he'd had experience playing one of those really big organs with lots of stops, the kind you used to see looming behind E. Power Biggs on record jackets.

Once Jefferson mastered the basic typewriter keyboard, though, the rest of the magnificent Atex keyboard shouldn't give him much trouble. Those 45 or 50 weird keys way up on the northern border aren't essential for writing about the course of human events, and most of those 20 grim, gray keys over in the treble hand don't get much action either.

Of course Jefferson couldn't get word one to show up on his Zenith Data Systems VCR unless he'd had the foresight to connect it to the back of his computer using a rubber-coated cable bearing the following alphabet and numbers: E41396 RI AWM VW-1 Style 2990 80 Degrees C 30 V Pacific.

□

Now, assume Jefferson has plugged in his spike, connected his VDT and his computer to the spike, turned on the power to all three, bought and installed his writing program, mastered its incomprehensible instructions, learned the basic typewriter keyboard well enough to fight the magnificent Atex keyboard to a draw, has successfully wedded computer and VDT with cable bearing the correct symbols —

Having done all that and then written about the course of human events more magnificently than pen, ink and paper could ever do the job, he would still have to get his declaration distributed through the colonies. How? Before technology wrought its miracles, he would have had to rely on horseback riders. Thanks to modern technology, today's improved declarations can be sent instantly by modem.

Having used a rubber-wrapped cable to link his computer to his Hayes Smartmodem 2400, which he had previously remembered to plug into a wall outlet after connecting its phone wire to a modular jack, Jefferson could easily . . .

New York Times Service

Strike at Paris Opéra

The Associated Press

PARIS — A strike by stage technicians at the Opéra Bastille has forced the postponement of the premiere of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" Tuesday night. The strike was called to demand a sixth week of paid vacation for workers who had not been with the Opéra for the required 12 consecutive months.

The Woman Who Conquered Everest

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The housewife from the suburbs of Tokyo was camped 22,000 feet up the slope of Mount Everest when the avalanche struck, burying her in her sleeping bag under a jagged block of ice.

"I couldn't move at all in the snow," she remembers. "Suddenly, the image of my 3-year-old daughter appeared before my eyes. For a short time I thought, 'If I die, what will happen to her?' But then I thought, 'I have to stay alive — for my daughter, for myself, for everybody.'"

She says she lost consciousness for six minutes, but was saved by the Sherpas who dug her out.

Two months later, on May 16, 1975, at 12:35 P.M., Junko Tabei was the first woman to reach the top of Mount Everest. She was 35 years old, 4 feet 11 inches tall, and had helped raise the $300,000 her women's expedition needed by giving piano lessons in her home after school. When she reached the summit, she remembers, "there was no enjoyment — just relief. I was very, very happy that I didn't have to climb any more."

Since her triumph, Junko Tabei has climbed Mount Blanc in Europe, Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, Mount Aconcagua in Argentina and Mount McKinley in Alaska. She also briefly interrupted her climbing schedule to have another child. This winter, after scaling the Vinson Massif in Antarctica, she set a record as the first woman to climb the highest mountains on six of the Earth's seven continents.

To make it an even seven, a feat accomplished by perhaps a half-dozen men, she will have to conquer Australasia's Mount Jaya in Indonesia, a mountain surrounded by jungle that is inhabited by what H. Adams Carter, the editor of the American Alpine Journal, calls "very primitive and sometimes very hostile people. It's not something you'd do on the weekend."

But Junko Tabei would like to try, and is just waiting for Indonesia to give her permission. Meanwhile, her biggest conquest may not have been Everest as much as it was prevailing over one of the more sexist of the industrialized nations.

Once, when Tabei went to a Japanese corporate executive to ask for funding, she was politely told it was impossible for a woman to climb Mount Everest. "He told me to stay home and take care of my baby," she says.

Some of the neighbors have clucked that she is neglecting her children; Tabei's husband, a supervisor at the Honda Motor Co. who fully supports his wife's mountaineering, is at the end of the day still a Japanese man who leaves his dishes in the sink.

Tabei's goal is to climb the highest mountain in each of the 169 countries in the world. So far, her score is 21. She estimates she'll be finished in 2020, when she's 80.

"Life is not forever," she says. "I don't think people should leave behind a fortune, or things. When I die, I want to look back and know that my life was interesting. I want to leave behind a personal history."

Her house, a modest split-level, is filled with the booty of her adventures: Tibetan rugs, a Bhutanese wood carving on the front door, an Indian hanging from Kashmir, pictures of her atop Annapurna and Everest, big bouquets of flowers from friends congratulating her on her ascent of Vinson Massif.

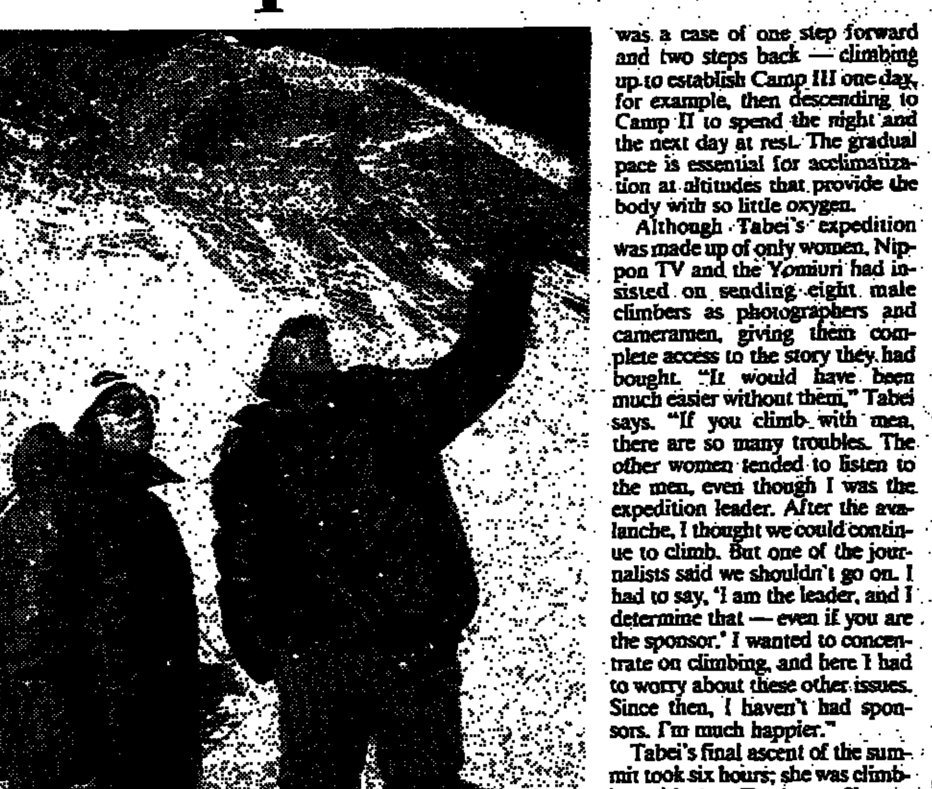
She grew up in rural Japan as the daughter of a printer, and was never interested in sports until she climbed a small mountain one day. She was 10 years old, on a school class trip, and it changed her life.

"I began to understand there were so many places I knew nothing about," she says.

She went to college in Tokyo, worked as an editor for a medical journal, then married — all the while climbing Japanese mountains every time she got the chance. In 1969 she organized a group of friends into the Ladies Climbing Club, and the next year climbed Annapurna in Nepal. Buoyed by the trip, Tabei set her sights on Everest.

"She can be a very hesitant and cautious person," says one of Tabei's longtime climbing friends, Setsuko Kitamura. "But she knows how to set her priorities. If she decides to do something, she'll do it."

Among elite Himalayan climbers, Everest does not have the cachet of K2 in Pakistan or of Makalu in Nepal, the second and fourth highest mountains in the world, both of them far more technically difficult. But Everest's altitude is unforgiving.



Junko Tabei with Ang Tsering on Mount Everest in 1975.

"Above 26,000 feet, it's 90 percent mental and 10 percent physical," says Barry Bishop, who was one of the first Americans to climb Everest, and whose 10 toes had to be amputated afterward because of frostbite. "Who gets to the summit and who doesn't is a question of whose mind-set is ready for it. It's a never-never land up there. You're down to a third of the oxygen you receive at sea level. The human body can't stay alive up there indefinitely. Everything seems to be going in slow motion."

"Tenacity is the most important skill," agrees Glenn Porzak, the president of the American Alpine Club, who has also climbed Everest. "At 28,000 feet, you're going on autopilot. Your senses are dulled, and you're feeling like hell. You haven't eaten well, and you haven't slept well. After a month, a lot of people can't stand it."

Tabei left Tokyo for Katmandu in mid-December 1974, leaving her daughter and husband in the care of her sister. She spent the next two months overseeing the transport of 15 tons of food and equipment from Katmandu to the trekking center of Lukla. From there, she hired 600 porters to carry it through forests of blue pine and rhododendron to the Everest Base Camp.

By mid-March, all members of the expedition were in place, ready at the Base Camp at the foot of the Khumbu ice fall. For the next two months, the expedition slowly made its way to the top, from Camp I to Camp VI; Tabei's group, like all Everest expeditions, did not climb in a straight, steady line. Instead, it was a case of one step forward and two steps back — climbing up to establish Camp III one day, for example, then descending to Camp II to spend the night and the next day at rest. The gradual pace is essential for acclimatization at altitudes that provide the body with so little oxygen.

Although Tabei's expedition was made up of only women, Nippon TV and the Yomiuri had insisted on sending eight male climbers as photographers and cameramen, giving them complete access to the story they had bought. "It would have been much easier without them," Tabei says. "If you climb with men, there are so many troubles. The other women tended to listen to the men, even though I was the expedition leader. After the avalanche, I thought we could continue to climb. But one of the journalists said we shouldn't go on. I had to say, 'I am the leader, and I determine that — even if you are the sponsor.' I wanted to concentrate on climbing, and here I had to worry about these other issues. Since then, I haven't had sponsors. I'm much happier."

Tabei's final ascent of the summit took six hours; she was climbing with Ang Tsering, a Sherpa. "It was very steep and very sharp," she says. "The snow was very deep. I was carrying 20 kilos on my back — oxygen, camera, water, food."

Climbers like to say that Everest saves the best for last when they come face to face with the last "knife's edge" ridge, with a vertical drop of 10,000 feet to the right, 8,000 to the left. "It was very difficult for me," Tabei says. "Each step required such a difficult technique." Ang Tsering reached the summit just three steps ahead of her. The two spent 50 minutes on top, took pictures, then descended.

Today, Tabei is convinced she never could have climbed Everest if a man had been leading the group. "If you go with only women, the physical conditions are the same — it's much more equal," she says. Or, as she told a reporter in 1984: "A woman is unsentimental about another woman's endurance. A man could never drive a woman to her limits. It was the other women members of the team who drove me on."

PEOPLE

'Bonanza' Star Faces His Biggest Battle

Michael Landon, a star on "Bonanza" and other hit television shows, has learned he has inoperable cancer of the liver and pancreas. Landon, 54, whose other long playing roles were in "Little House on the Prairie" and "Highway to Heaven," is meeting with his doctors to discuss the best way to attack the illness. He learned of the diagnosis last week after returning to Los Angeles from a skiing outing in Utah with his family. Landon's fourth televison series, "US," in which he plays a traveling columnist, has been accepted by CBS for its fall lineup. Landon and his third wife, Cindy, 34, live on a 10-acre Malibu ranch.

□

In Paris, Guy Tréjan won the French Molière stage award for best actor for his role in Thomas Bernhard's "Heldenplatz." The best actress award went to Dominique Valadié in Feydeau's "La dame de chez Maxim's" (The Lady from Maxim's). Sophie Marceau was named the most promising revelation of the theater season for her performance in Jean Anouilh's "Eurydice." Peter Brook was picked as the best director for his staging of "The Tempest" and Jean-Claude Grumberg was chosen best author of a new French play for "Zone libre" (Free Zone). There was a standing ovation at the ceremony at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées for Madeleine Renaud, 90, and Jean-Louis Barrault, 80, when they appeared to receive Molières for their long service to French theater.

□

Jeffrey Tate, 47, is resigning as principal conductor of the Royal Opera to become principal conductor of the Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra. The Royal Opera said Tate would continue as principal guest conductor after he leaves the company in July.

□

Walter Cronkite, 74, who has been a CBS director since 1981, is leaving the board of directors. Cronkite, who anchored the "CBS Evening News" for 17 years, will continue as a special consultant to the company and as a special correspondent to CBS News. He reportedly will continue to receive a salary of $1 million annually from the network.

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Appears on Pages 4 & 5

PERSONALS

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18 Bristle
19 —— Jay Lerner
20 Sweetie
22 Secretary
23 Earl Grey, e.g.
24 Three-pronged spears
26 Stags
29 Dandy
31 Rook's call
32 Templeton
34 Renoir subject
36 Theme
40 Quarantine
42 Travesty
44 Lists of selections
45 Spike
47 Tartan wraparound
48 An action at Belmont
50 Personality
52 Horsley of "Guns of Paradise"
53 Toasts
57 Fairway position
59 Connive with
60 Financier Brady
65 Drummer Krupa
66 In the dumps
67 Maguey, for one
68 Joy Adamson's pet
69 Calamities
70 Rod of tennis
71 Hunt
72 Hebrew letter
73 Efface

DOWN

1 Equally
2 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1958
3 One of the Sinatras
4 Public
5 Snared
6 Casement
7 On guard
8 Fla. bowl
9 Egyptian language
10 Preliminary preparation
11 "Crimes and Misdemeanors" director
12 —— squares (a statistical method)
13 Patton's vehicles
21 Twit
25 Lady of Spain
26 Impair
27 If not
28 Inert gas
30 Affaire d'honneur
33 Beef cut
35 —— homo
37 Shadow
38 Frivolous
39 Gala entertainment
41 Cruising
43 "——, Young Lovers"
46 Head-on charge
49 Delicacy
51 Epilogue
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61 Lattice
62 Jakarta's country
63 Folk singer from Ill.
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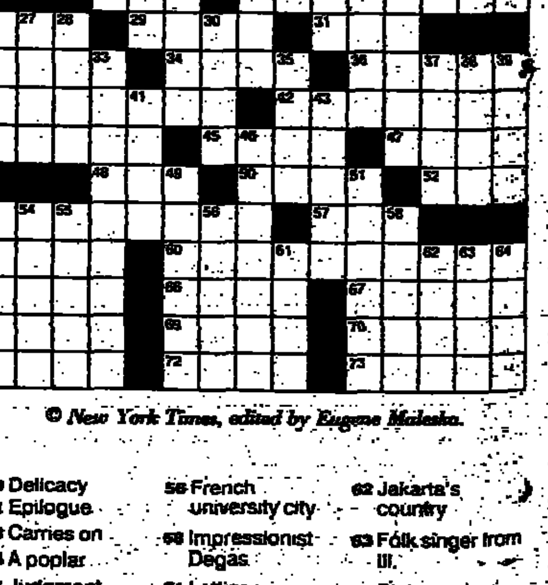

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